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and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY —
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVE.

VOL. X NO. 58 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's issue must reach the Office not later than 10 a.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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Half-Yearly	,, 15	,, 18
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Monthly	,, 2-8	,, 3

Single Copy Two Annas.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Horniman Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,776
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Soerabaia
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Welterverdon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Acting Agents.

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N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	C. Shirai	8187	24th Feb	12th March
Fukushima Maru	J. Shibutami	8368	7th Mar	22nd Mar
Tsuruga Maru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	28Mar
Mozoka Maru	B Takiguchi	4689	31st Mar	15th Ap
Awa Maru	N. Narui	6078	6th April	21st April

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
March		
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	16,828

MANTUA
NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
Through steamer from Australia

Through steamer from China.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
9th Mar	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,308

*DOES not carry passengers. Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
7th Mar.	CHAKDARA	Busrah direct.
8th ,,	KARAPARA	E & S. Africa.
9th ,,	BARPETA	K & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
12th ,,	VARELA	Busreh Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 123.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	18th Mar.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd Mar.	6th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	27th Mar.	10th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	13th Apr.	27th April.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $22,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Bumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	Ybin
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,75,525.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend. Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS, In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 397.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	5,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. SPRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,256,225

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Setalvad, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. P. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamaki, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
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GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
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REA and CO.,
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
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309 Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
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Agency Applications Invited.

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Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic "LOD.
THE ONLY BEST AND
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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
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1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 45, Hamam Street, Bombay.
A C12392

WANTED—TYPIST for general office work, Hindu preferred pay Rs 60. Apply "H", 2nd floor, 315, Hornby Road.
A R3097

DENTAL SUGEON.—Willing to take up apprentice. For terms Apply Box No. 782", Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R3089

WANTED IMMIDATELY—A CLERK, knowing well correspondence work. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7823A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3100

WANTED by a leading European House, a SALESMAN in the Sundry Lines—Metals, Hardware, Paints, Dyes, etc., Only capable and well experienced hands need apply stating salary with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to Box No. 7828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3090

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WANTED by a Weaving Master of 15 years' experience in First Class Mill, JOB in Bombay or Mofussil Mill. Apply Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3068

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LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3647.
C R3067

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stabl Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

TO LET.—Office premises in Medows Street, immediate possession! very well lighted and airy. Frontage on two public streets. Apply MEHTA LALJEE and Co., Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R12361

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—27 Building plots on the Tilak Road in Sadashiv Peth in Poona City suitable for residential purposes will be sold by Public Auction on the spot in front of the Tilak Maha Vidalaya from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. on the 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1922. Plans and conditions of sale can be had at the Municipal Office at 8 Annas each. (Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality.
G C12369

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WANTED TO PURCHASE BUILDING at Supari Baug or Lal Baug, Tramside, yielding Rs. 800 per month. Apply Box No. 7823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
A

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R3077

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately. GT., WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3042

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD RS. 20—Undersigned lost his II class Boiler Act Certificate No. 2032 in November last. Anyone in possession please return and receive Rs. 20 reward VENKATESH KRISHA KULKARNI, c/o Dr Umachiji, Gadag.
PB R3099

LOST OR MISLAID—A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, bearing No. [illegible] in the name of Multani Vithaldas Asharam. The public are hereby warned against any dealings with the same. The loss of the same has been duly notified to the Company. MULTANI VITHALDAS ASHARAM. Date 7th March 1922. No. 9, Panchayet wadi Bhuleshwar, Bombay, No. 2.
PB R3093

LOST OR STOLEN—5th instant, PURSE containing 7 notes hundred rupees [illegible] Nos. SD/21 08427 SD/11 29648, CD/6 [illegible] SD/19 83149, CD/7 63978, BE/32 30488, SD/19 40865, besides other. Those come in contact requested to inform undersigned SUB-INSPECTOR RY. POLICE, Bombay.
PB R3095

PROFESSION

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IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
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P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
18068

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

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C12278

THE INDIAN BLEACHING & DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 876 of 16-6-20 for five shares Nos. 1167, 8987, 3045 10906 and 10583 transferred and registered in my name has been MISLAID or LOST. The public is warned against dealing with the said Transfer Receipt and any attempted dealing with the same will be fraudulent and will render the parties in such dealings liable to the penalties of the law. If any one is in possession of the same may kindly write to the following address.
KANAYALAL M. MUNSHI,
Advocate,
76, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
R3096

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—
Lecturership in Medicine,
Salary .....Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Surgery, Salary Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Ophthalmology,
Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600
Post of Radiologist, Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600.
(a) Private practice allowed.
(b) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year.
(c) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
(d) All applications along with typed copies of Testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 25th March, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.
(e) Convassing will disqualify and candidate.
(f) The Hospital duties attached to the posts can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
(g) Candidates, apply for more than one post, should submit separate applications for each post.
C12368

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS .....*Plaintiff.*
versus
1. MORARJI GOCULDAS, 2 GOCULDAS DAMODER, 3 PURSHOTTAM RATANSEY 4 VASSONJI PURSHOTTAM and 5 LUXMAN LALCHAND .....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of October, 1921 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31902 square yards or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2) 4695,4696, Street Nos. 24,24A, 25 and 26 and bounded on the North by the Seashore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Muncherji P. Contractor and on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54 Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C11884

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 17th March, 1922 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—
Brass, copper Lead pure Lead M. H. aluminium. Gun metal pigs, cupro nickel pigs, Brass scrap crushed, Brass, copper and aluminium cooking, pots, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old. Tinold, Vices, Durries, Bar rows-wheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, Steel, Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Rags old, cloths, wheels, soap Boxes of carts, Mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, knives, forks, pipe hose old, [illegible] old, tanks, balances spring, camp, kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, etc.
Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R3073

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Notice is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of the Surplus Stores at Haji Bunder, Sewree will be proceeded with this afternoon at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thick Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thin Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.
About 30 tons Thick Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.
About 10 tons Thin Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.
About 125 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares and Gunderi.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummun Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 9 a.m., (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building St. Nos. 66: 416: 399: 821: Case Nos. 503: 537: 476: 276: Vadala Road, Vincent Road and Sewri Cross Road.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES.
Razors, tool boxes, spades, leather cuttings, paulins, battery box, teakwood logs, strechers, wooden planks, horse shoe nails, baulks timber, 20,000 spoon, and 20,000 forks, 2,000 saddle trees, 2,800 G. I. boilers, 5,000 combs of sorts, feeding cups, bed pans, leather strap, telegraph wiring, shovels, newar, porcelairs insulator, fire hydiant indicators, iron wheels, etc., etc.
Under instruction from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 10th March, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores New Custom House, and at the Auctioneers Room and at the Surplus Government Stores Depot Hajee Bunder Sewree and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES.
7560 lbs. frame food, 19200 lbs. chutney, 10080 lbs. curry powder, 500 lbs. dried ginger, 1560 lbs. pickles, 400 lbs. spices mixed, 1170 sweets, 1200 bottles lime juice, etc., etc.
By order of the controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Surplus Government Stores, Depot in Barrack Masters Office opposite Colaba, Old Rly. Station the above mentioned goods.
Cash will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES CHECK BLANKETS.
Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Chumpa Gulley near the well, opposite Dharumraj Gully of Mooljee Jetha Market by order of Messrs. the Mathradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoolsuccor Essa and Co., the following goods.
100 Bales check blankets 40" by 76" by 1 5/8 lbs. each bale containing 150 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of stock-in-trade of Cutlery Shop situate at No. 120, Cutlery Bazar and a godown situate at 199, Chakla Street.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5014 of 1921.

Mahomed Takie Mahomed Shafie and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomad Rafie Mahomed Shafie ...Defendants.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Ahmad Dawood the Receiver appointed by the order herein made on the 8th day of December, 1921 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the above place premises the stock-trade of the firm of S. Mahomed Shafie's said shop as under:—
Hair clippers, Razors strop, mouth harmonika, tobacco pouch, padlocks, aluminium smoking tray, scissors, smoking pipes, combs, erazers, pins, safety pins, and imitation jewellery watch chins, pen holders, hair brushes, safety razors, money purses, collar buttons, tin miller boxes, razors, shaving sets, rubber balls, horse clippers, leather buttons, rubber toys, pocket note-books, tooth brushes, toy watches, dog-chains, soap boxes, Airo collar buttons, aluminium spoons, and soap cases, inkstand, boot polish, braces, nickel trays and such other articles and packed cases of Papanese rubber ball, brass panneled pins, Day Martin's blackings, note-books, and padlocks, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be repuired at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, March 8th 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.),
1 second-hand rubber tyred cance victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Iron Grey Arab horse very showy 14-2, 5 years old goes in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding English dining table, English sideboards and silver show-cases, English grandfather's clock, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Roberts with full accessories, one large iron safe by John Leah, very rich oil paintings and Italian mozak work pictures, large size bronze, figures, one very old figure of Budha revolving top English writing tables, leather lined English chairs, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano by "Srors" rich ivory ornaments, very handsome 8-10-12 and 14 lights Bohimian glass electric chandeliers with lustres, book cases, bird cages, brass hot water tanks, gas stoves, electric wall and hanging lights, electric ceiling fans, rich billiard benches, cupboards, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) on the SATURDAY a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots such as palms, ferns lilies, Begonias, Cants, Croton, Geriniums, roses China grass Cardumums,(etc., etc.
at 4-30 p.m.
1 English R. T. Landowlet by Waridower.
1 English Buggy.
1 Waler Horse and 3 mares.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOK, SHIRTINGS, JACCONETTS, PRINTS ETC.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 4438 of 1921. (Ramdas Vs. Jamnadas) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms. A large quantity of piecegoods, such as Nainsook, Grey and White shirtings, Jacconetts, Prints Mulls, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE ETC.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting out side or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, out side fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Eskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable markets at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMATIC TOILET PAPER, COTTON SHIRTS WRITING PAPERS, WOOLEN ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
2 Cases Automatic Toilet paper.
4 Bales Azure laid Foolscap paper 16, 24, 32 in all 214 lbs.
1 Case Cotton Shirt.
On account and risk of Mohamed Umer Abdulamia and M. A. Brothers.
13 Cases Loom Sundries.
2 Cases Bose spring.
On account and risk of Mahomed Sadik Hoosain Yezdi.
3 Packages Woolen Astrakhan cloth.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
4 crates Big Rope pully.
1 Mercury Vapour lamp.
4 Float slabs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Under instruction from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable building plots.
LOT No. 1.—A large piece of land fronting on the new 40 ft. Road at Gowalia Tank Road containing 8393 square yards and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, on the South by the new 40 ft Road on the East by lot No. 2 and on the West by the property of Reshamwalla Bros.
LOT No. 2.—A piece of land admeasuring 855 square yards fronting on the new 40 ft. Road at Gowallia Tank Road bounded on North by the property of Mr C. M. Cursetji, South by new 40 ft. Road West by lot No. 1 and on East by Vendors property.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GLAZED PRINTING PAPER.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:
180 Bales glazed printing paper, ex. S. S. "Sumatra".
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BUNDLE PEARLS.
On SATURDAY, the 11th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdul Gaffar Haji Ali Akber Ali Reza, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Javeri Mohanlal Maganlal Velodia of Khara Kuva, Bombay:—
1 bundle Round undrilled Pearl No. two about 455 Basarai chows.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class English and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Complete English Bed-room suit Handsome silver show case, cabinet palmstands, Sweet tone cottage Piano Pictures, Plated-ware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.
On FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1922, at No. 4 Council Road, in the Bombay Light Horse Bunglow behind Times of India at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Highly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Singer Sewing Machine Palmstands, Complete English Bedroom suits, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, English Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables. English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery Cutlery etc., etc.
The property of Sergt. Major J. W. Coy of Bombay Light Horse, Proceeding Home on retirement.
Property of another gentleman 1 Clament Beyard Motor Car, Seven Seatr 30 H.P. in perfect Running order.
1 Reding Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent high class and household furniture by well-known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard clock-handsome silver show case, cabinet, palmstands, platedware, glassware, crockery, carpets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 12th March, at Nepean Sea Road, on Dubash Estate in Saleh Mansion at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, brass Top Centre Table. Palmstands, Marble Clock Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set. Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs. Ice Box electric A. C. table fans, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.
The property of J. Shelley, Esq., of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.
MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD,—BYCULLA
Presents
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
in the greatest Super Selig Serial
Vanishing Trails
A battle of wits against mysterious death dealing band in which the best man wins.
SPEED! ACTION!! THRILLS!!!
SEE the 1st INSTALMENT TO-DAY!
at 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Saturday 11th March 1922.
Shaha-Shivaji.
Sunday 12th March 1922.
Hach-Mulacha-Bap
Proprietors { V. B. P. / S. N. C.

THIS IS A SELIC SERIAL
IT STARTS TO-DAY
Vanishing Trails
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
FIRST INSTALMENT
FIRST SIX PARTS.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.
Cinema Majestic

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee at 6-30
"THE AMERICAN WAY"
A COMEDY DRAMA
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists.
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Stirring Italian Drama
"THE GIRL AND THE MAN"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 13 At the Last Minutes.
" 14 Liquide Fire.
" 15 The last Raid.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLAND COMIC.
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali
Founded by the
Late Mr. K. V. BHONSLE
will
Shortly Stage
SOCIAL OPERATIC COMEDY
SATTECHE GULAM
by
MR. B. V. VARERKAR.
Specially for the business worn public of Bombay needly diversion
Newstyled High-class Opera.
Specially composed by authors of recognised merit to be performed in three hours. The first being
TURUNGACHYA DARANT
(On the threshold of the Jail)
This is an absolute novelty on the Marathi Stage.

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
The concluding Episodes of that Scientific Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
EPISODES 14TH AND 15TH
The identities of the mysterious characters revealed! Simply striking! Wonderful! Amazing! togetherwith another Variety Entertainment
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSA!
TSHNG DER DSA!
New, Novel, Astounding Acrobatic Feats. The latest Topical Budget and A Comedy.
Four shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Matine at 3-30.
The CHINESE Variety in our following 3 shows only—
Saturday and Sunday 5-15, 7 and 10-30 and daily 7, 8-45, and 10-30 only.
Special Arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
No Increase in Prices.
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
(A story from the stories from the Book of Books—A Million Dollar Super production.)
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase and demolition of certain temporary buildings in Argaum and Assaye Lines at Aurangabad will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of the 20th March, 1922.

2. Tender forms, conditions of sale and other particulars of the buildings can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at that of the S. D. O. Military Works Aurangabad during office hours except Sundays and holidays.

Secunderabad, 22nd February, 1922.

E. W. S. MAHON,
Lt.-Col., R.E.,
D.A.D.M.W., Secunderabad.

TA C12275

SALE OF ATTA, CHILLIES & GINGERS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, Detach- "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles in stock, which he offers for sale:—

Atta.....Tons. 57½ (fifty seven and a half).
Chillies.....Mds. 18 (eighteen).
Ginger.....Mds. 58 (fifty eight).

2. The atta is unfit for human consumption, but fit for animals. All the above articles can be inspected in I. T. Section, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 20th March 1922 quoting rates per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity of each tenderers are prepared to purchase.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for, and, if the tender is for atta a certificate to the effect that the atta will not be resold for human consumption must accompany the tender.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. Offers will held good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy: Bombay.

Bombay Cas[illegible]
Behin[illegible]all, Fort, Bombay.
7th Mar
TA C12375

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JENABAI, wife of Sheriff Dewji Canji late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.....Deceased.

SHERIFF DEWJI CANJI of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Cuffe Parade, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of March, 1922.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAM JILANI RAHIMBUX of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant Hair-dresser, married .....Deceased.

GULAM HUCHANI RAHIMBUX AND ABDUL GANNI RAHIMBUX, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of February in year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of February, 1922.

SHUMS A. TYABJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12378

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ISMAILJI IBRAHIMJI and ABDUL KAYUM IBRAHIMJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, now adjudicated as Insolvents having prior to the order of adjudication contracted to sell the land, hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to Abbasbhai Abdul Hoosein, AND WHEREAS the said Abbasbhai Abdul Hoosein having contracted to sell to our client the same land, hereditaments and premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, trust, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land formerly of Foras tenure, but since redeemed from payment of all cess situate, lying and being at Balaram Street, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with adjoining lands under New Survey No. 6984, together with the messuage or tenement built and standing thereon known as Ripon Building, which is registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward No. 4393/E-2671, Street No. 11, Balaram Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, on or towards the South by a passage of 45 feet wide, on or towards the East by Balaram Street and on or towards the West by the moiety of a gully and beyond it by the property of Kulsambibi Risaldav, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the said Ismailji Ibrahimji and Abdul Kayum Ibrahimji and are at present in the occupation of tenants of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1922.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12376

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 682 of 1922.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1 JIWAN RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay Bhoi Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor, residing at 1st Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay the heir and legal representative of Jugjiwan Kalian Deceased
2. JIWAN RAMCHANDRA and
3. WALJEE MOOLJEE, both of Bombay Bhoi, Hindu Inhabitants the former a landed proprietor, residing at 1st Bhoiwada, outside the the Fort a the latter a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Eduljee Framjee residing at 3rd Bhoiwada outside the Fort of Bombay the Patels of the Bargaon Bhoi Caste of Bombay and Managers of the Properties thereof for themselves and on behalf of other Members of the Bargaon Bhoi Caste of Bombay...Defendants.

To

The Members of the Bargaon Bhoi Caste of Bombay.
Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga on the 13th day of February 1922 Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this Suit has been filed in this Hon. Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 above named on behalf of themselves and other members of the Bargaon Bhoi Caste of Bombay for the following reliefs:—

1. That it may be declared that the premises at Warden Road Mahalaxmi Bombay mentioned in the Plaint are dedicated to a charitable purpose.
2. That he 2nd and 3rd Defendants or some other fit and proper persons may be appointed Trustees of the said charity and that the said premises may be vested in them.
3. That a scheme may be prepared under the directions of this Hon. Court or tha the directions may be given as to how the said premises are to be utilised for the bnefit of the Bargaon Bhoi caste whether the same should be sold and if sold how the sale proceeds should be dealt with.
4. That it may be declared that the said premises are not subject to any mortgage.
5. That the Plaintiff's costs may be provided for.

And that he 28th day of March 1922 has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the said Suit.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALAHARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th the day of March, 1922.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12374

The Wonderful strologer

Mr. Rupalalchadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED" has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years. your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscops or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau Chodavaram, Vizag, District.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 133, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE SUCH AS SLIDING GLASS DOOR SHOW CASE, ARMLESS CHAIRS, HAT STAND, TEAPOYS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick De Lair Tradid as De Lair Bros. Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Crescent House, next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the following:—

Cupboards, tables, sliding glass door showcase, armless chairs, counter, hatstand, paper rack, teapoys, electric table fan, clock, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of STATIONERY PAPER AND OTHER GOODS IN THE STATIONERY SHOP AND THE GODOWN AT PARSI BAZAR STREET AND THE SHOP AND THE GODOWN AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET OF MR. ABDUL HOUSEIN KIKABHOY.

High Court Suit No. 2936 of 1919.
Esakbhoy Ebrahim.
vs.
Rahimbhoy Memonji and others.

By the orders Gulamhousein Ahmedally, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the stationery paper and other goods in the above mentioned shops and godowns of Mr. Abdulhousein Kikabhoy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS.

Stationery, Envelopes and note papers of various qualities, nibs blotting papers of various qualities, pen-holders, pencils, inks, foolscap papers of different sizes and qualities, double foolscap papers, copying books, ledger papers, etc. etc.

The goods of the shops are on view.

For further particulars and the list of the goods apply to the undersigned or at the shops.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1922.

TIRUPUR KHADDAR
HAND SPUN HAND WOVEN
SAREES & DOTHIES
Approved by
All India Congress Committee, Jujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
48 & 50 inches Breadth 3 yards, Pair Dothies old maharashtra Sarees. Gujarathi Sarees and Deccan Sarees.
WHOLE AND RETAIL DEALERS
Apply to
M. V. KARUPPANNA CHETTY,
Swadeshi Khaddar Manufacturer Tirupur.
(Coimbatore Dist.)

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the folling instructions stricty and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting mony please write your nome and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructnios would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a seperate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

ELECTRIC SIDE LAMPS

A very attractive side lamp of new design, harmonizing with the contour of headlights. Heavy roll door readily removed, with positive set screw lock. Interior easily accessible. Fitted with polished silver-plated reflector and adjustable focussing device; 4 C. P. 6-8 volt Mazda bulbs.
Dia of front.....5¼ ins.
Extreme depth.....3¼ ins,
Rs. 32-8 per pair.
THE
ADVANCE MOTOR CO.
AUTO SPECIALISTS
CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.
Telegr. AUTOMOTIVE. Telep. 5121

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.

S S Taransery, Kennis, Australia.

S S Takushima Maru Yechigaiva, Yokohama.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Nirvana, Macdonald, Antwerp.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Mackinnon for Dunkirk.
Steamer Fultala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.

S S Taransay:—The steamer Taransay, 32000 tons, Captain J. E. Kennis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Takushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Takushima Maru 3703 tons, Captain J. Yechigawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirvana, 3268 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain C. J. Harley, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 8.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—1100 cwts linseed oil cakes, Dalal Bros; 1300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Dalal Bros; 7200 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—5000 groundnuts, 10000 cwt til seed. 4000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Karmala for London:—9 bales woolen carpets, H. A. Animoff; 200 cwts dry chillies, V. Vishnu.

S S Karmala for Marseilles:—35 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 20 cwt. gum traga canth, H A H Laree and Co.

S S Karmala for Antwerp:—11 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 750 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Karmala for Ghent:—112 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S S Clan Mackinnon for Rotterdam:—3000 tons, Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Alipore for Hamburg:—500 bales cotton by, H. E Bode and Sons;

S S Alipore for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Niryana for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 2400 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Penrose for Genoa:—500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 5000 cwts linseed 2000 cwts rape seed, 1000 cwts til seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Haleric for New York:—405 cwts gum karaya 303 cwts chillies, Narsee Moolji and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—2000 cwts myrabolams, B. Dhamji and Co.

S S Kakasa Maru for Kobe:—15 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—10 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Bosina for Hongkong:—326 cwts gum Arabic M. Malsee and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 8.

S S Jayani from Persian Gulf. Agents:—H. S. Shushtary and Co.:—8 bags dates, 9 cases dates, 500 bdles dates, 1000 baskets, dates, 114 bags A Kernels, 191 bags raisins, 155 bags gum, 37 cases gum, 33 cases specie, 50 bdles specie, 201 brl specie, 86 jottas Almonds, 10 bags Almonds, 1 bdle Skins, 26 bdles Cotton, 27 bdles Wool, 47 cases Asofoetida, 30 bags Linseed.

S S Saraswati from Vannanore. Agents East Indian S N Co.—710 bags Copra, 1890 bags Moist Cocoanuts.

S S Scalda from Adelaide. Agents B I S N Co.:—800 sacks Wheat flour, 1006 bdles Sandal wood; 386 loads Jerrah wood.

S S Baron Ogilvy, from Barry. Agents: Scindia S N Co.:—7606 tons Coal.

S S Bosinia from Cardiff. Agents: A. Namazee:—8489 tons Coal.

S S Bonvame from Wallaroo. Agents:—W A Graham and Co.; 68789 bags Wheat.

S S Bithina from Rangoon. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—1256445 I. gallons Kerosine.

S S Varsova from Basrah. Agents B I S N. Co.:—18 bales skin, 516 bales Wool Raw, 122 bales Specie, 330 baskets, Wet Dates, 100 bdles Cotton; 800 Bdles Skin Dates, 306 bdles Ship Skins, 50 bales Carpets, 7 cases Camphore, 18 boxes Cigarettes; 10 bags Dates, 40 bags gum, 19 cases Gum, 5 cases W. Apparal.

S S Omra from Moulmein. Agents: B I S N Co.:—60251 bags Rice, 2365 pces Teak wood Posts; 1549 pces Teak wood, Squares; 59059 pces Teak wood Scantings. 4932 bdles Teak wood, Scantings. 613 pces Teak wood Planks.

S S Steelmaker from New Orleans Agents: B I S N Co.:—36197 bags Ammonia Sulphate.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depts. on 8th
Tues.	14th Mar.	h. m. 0 1a	ft. in. 29 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depts. on 8th
Tues.	14th Mar.	m. h. m. 5 46 5 58a	ft. in. 14 1 11 10

A Calcutta message says a collision involving the loss of life took place on Sunday morning between the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer "Java" (with two flats attached) and the Indian-owned steam launch in the Maubin river, the launch being cut in two by the steamer and sinking. (A. P.)

His Royal Highness spent four days in the fascinating borderland of India. He was deeply impressed with the frontier defence works and was much pleased to come into close touch with the Afridis. (A. P.)

At the Conference of the Representatives of District Boards in Bengal, opened in Calcutta, by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and presided over by the Minister, Local Self-Government, resolutions were adopted asking Government of India to empower District Boards to levy taxes on railways, also to empower boards to require railways to clear jungle from their tracks and improve the sanitary conditions of such areas.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 7th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29 872
Temperature of Air — — degrees.		79.9
Wet Bulb Thermometeer — — "		68 2
Dew Point — — — "		62.2
Relative humidity of Air — — "		0.455
Extent of cloudy sky (sho whole sky cloudy—10)— — — — "		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air — — "		91.0
Minimum do do — — — "		68.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind do.	miles	176

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is below normal throughout. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi, but generally below normal elsewhere; night temperature is in considerable defect in Rajputana Jaipur recording a minimum of 46 degree last night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in Central India West and Cutch. In north Gujarat day temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad, and night temperature at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much lower than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect in the north Konkan. Day temperature is 5 degree to 6 degree above normal at Bombay and Ratnagiri; night temperature is in slight defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is below normal at Malegaon; night temperature is below normal at Poona and Malegaon, but above it at Belgaum and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. Fine weather prevails over the greater part of the reporting area. Temperature has risen to the normal in Hyderabad and most of the Bombay Presidency, but is still below normal generally in northern and central India. The air is unusually dry except in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th March 1922

Weather has been dry and the western depressionhas become unimportant

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY. THE 8TH MAR. 1922.

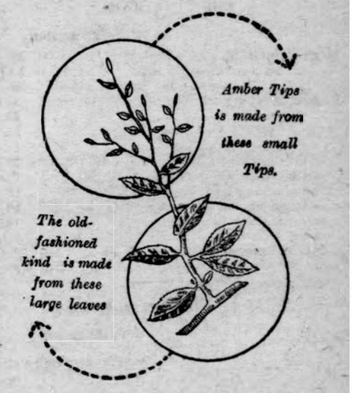
Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.0	58.8	73	..	11.97	+3.54
Do. (7th)	79.2	59.2	62	..	8.73	+3.31
Lask	79.2	71.5	83	..	1.98	—1.01
Muskat	83.5	67.8	77	..	1.98	—1.00
Do. (7th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.5	53.6	59	..	1.63	+0.25
Rawalpindi	69.2	46.0	67	..	?	?
Lahore	72.3	44.8	60	..	?	?
Hissar	75.2	48	32	..	0.2	—0.66
Ambala	74.0	51	48	..	2.79	—1.92
Delhi	74.0	51.8	42	..	0.85	—1.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	—0.80
Malanpur	86.6	49.6	44	..	0.74	—1.30
Jhansi	81.4	50.1	20	..	0.27	—0.80
Cawnpore	79.6	50.4	34	..	2.36	+0.46
Allahabad	8.3.0	52.2	24	..	1.39	—0.6[illegible]
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	79.7	46.4	31	..	2.89	+1.65
Kurrachi	76.5	59.8	35	..	1.49	+0.23
Ajmer	75.	47.0	32	..	0.[illegible]	—1.12
Jaipur	7.86	47.7	23	..	0.15	—1.14
Kotah	83.6	54.6	30	..	0.05	—1.01
Mount Abu	63.6	51.4	16	..	0.27	—0.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— WEST—						
Bhuj	87.3	52.1	44	..	0	—0.89
Dwarka	79.[illegible]	61.5	64	..	0	—0.56
Veraval	79.[illegible]	62.1	81	..	0.04	—0.37
Rajkot	90.0	57.[illegible]	10	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	88.7	55.6	28	..	0	—0.41
Surat	91.0	61.4	19	..	0	—0.40
Ahmedabad	90.4	62.[illegible]	12	..	0	—0.81
Deesa	90.2	58.2	15	..	0	—0.46
Neemuch	81.1	54.6	30	..	0.46	—0.30
Indore	85.6	61.1	26	..	0.36	—0.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.0	55.5	23	..	2.13	—0.24
Nagpur	83.[illegible]	53.8	12	..	1.02	—0.68
Hoshangabad	87.1	53.6	48	..	2.80	+1.09
Khandwa	91.0	3 9	17	..	3.20	+1.62
Akola	93.[illegible]	58.7	20	..	2.30	+0.39
Amraoti	92.2	54.0	8	..	0.12	—1.40
Wagur	93.[illegible]	54.0	15	..	0.61	—1.08
Chanda	96.2	55.0	27	..	1.14	—1.00
Raipur	92.8	51.6	19	..	0.87	—0.89
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	85.1	68.5	53	..	0	—0.63
Matunglel	85.[illegible]	68.3	52	..	0.39	—0.56
Marmugoa	86.4	70.3	85	..	1.34	+0.11
Karwar	86.9	66.[illegible]	35	..	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.[illegible]	62.[illegible]	16	..	0.70	—0.38
A medagar	91.6	55.4	7	..	1.08	—0.35
Poona	92.6	59.1	48	..	0.51	—0.64
Sholapur	95 9	11 1	16	..	0.80	+0.71
Bijapur	93.6	62.6	15	..	0.34	+0.98
Belgaum	93.[illegible]	60.7	27	..	0.04	+0.08
Aurangabad	93.0	66.[illegible]	8	..	1.89	+0.32
Nizamabad (Kadgi)	96.9	56.0	29	..	3.44	+1.66
Hyderabad	95.8	70.0	88	..	6.75	+5.11
MALABAR AND CARCAR—						
Mangalore	87.8	72.[illegible]	69	..	1.[illegible]	—0.28
Calicut	88.7	78.2	75	..	4.87	—1.74
Cochin	88.8	8 5	77	..	11.27	+1.78
Colombo	89 8	74.0	94	..	11.78	—13.94
MADRAS (SOUTHERN MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mandipatam	90.2	74.[illegible]	80	..	3.50	—3.25
Pallary	98.6	72.8	46	..	4.05	+1.06
Cuddapah	101.6	78.1	64	..	2.2[illegible]	—1.99
Madras	90 9	5	85	..	0.5	—11.18
Bangalore	8.[illegible]	6.0	5	..	4.80	+1.80
Coimbatore	97.0	78 9	83	..	0.[illegible]	+2.60
Trichinopoly	100 1	7[illegible]	83	..	5.70	—2.[illegible]
Negapatam	89.	75.[illegible]	80	..	11.48	—13.87

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS,
OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOOR TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED
Apply for particulars and prices sent free to
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors
20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors.
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2560.

SAFES AND LOCKS
During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.
Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)
Soliciting inquiries and orders.
INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.
Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clark Road Near Simplex Mills,
BOMBAY.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
225 Kalbadevi Road Bombay



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AMBER TIPS TEA
is the finest, most fragrant, most stimulating and most wholesome tea. Which can be bought in India, and the output is entirely reserved for the Indian Market.
Sold by the retail shopkeepers of Bombay at the following prices:—
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND, Rs. 1-8
PEKOE BLEND Rs. 1-4.
Our prize competition is still open. Send for particulars and try to win Rs. 5,000.
AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER T[illegible] BUILDING,
BYCULLA; BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

	Bales
Total May's Sales at Liverpool	1000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES PRICES:—

Mid. American Spot. Moderate business done.		10 24
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		17 00
New York 11 a.m.	May	17 68
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	17 00
	Oct.	16 37
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	16 47
	July	16 20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 6th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 03
April	—
May	10 05
June	—
July	10 01
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 73
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th.

Months	To-day's prices
March	9 86
April	9 84
May	9 86
June	9 84
July	9 84
August	9 77
September	9 65
Oct.	9 54
November	9 49
December	9 43
January	9 37
February	9 34

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar, 6th.

Months	To-day's price
March	16 05
April	16 70
May	16 90
June	17 00
July	17 15
Aug.	17 30
Sept.	17 80
Oct.	17 70
Nov.	17 90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th.

U. S. Seagal, Good		8 30
" " Fully Good		8 70
" " Fine		9 10
" No. 1 Comra, Good		7 15
" " " Fully Good		8 18
" " " Fine		8 55
" Brazil, Good		8 20
" " Fully Good		8 60
" " Fine		9 00
" Salado, Good		8 20
" " Fully Good		8 60
" " Fine		9 00

Nominal

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 6th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	37,000
Futures at New York Mar.	18 21
" " " May	17 93
" " " July	17 25
" " " Oct.	16 61
Spot Cotton at New York	18 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 78
Futures at New Orleans May	16 76
Futures at New Orleans July	16 56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	62 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 7th.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Mar.	18 16
" May	17 90
" July	17 21
" Oct.	16 63

Liverpool, Mar, 7th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	10 19
May	10 16
July	10 09
Oct.	9 72

Cotton Daily, M.U. O. C. C., Liverpool.

London, Mar. 7th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 3/8 Dull
Bar Gold	4 14 6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8 steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 6th

Bankers 3 p/c	57 3/4
Bar Silver spot	32 1/8
" 2 months hence	33 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent China and India sold. Uncertain	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Loans day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c. since 16th ulto.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 7th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	47 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	14 2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl-May, Done	£20 1/4
Tone Steady but liale doing	
EW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Months May-Apl. Value	36/7 1/2
Mar.-Aug Sellers	35/6
Bar silver spot-Indian buying sltady at the drannc	331/8

New York, Mar. 7th.

Demand Bills	4 37 50

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 7th.

On London in Paris	48 58
In Germany	114 90
In Italy	68 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18 64
Christiania	24 78
Amsterdam	11 53
Switzerland	22 53

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

Mid. American Cotton	10 56
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel Fullys	17 75

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 7th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 62 1/2 lbs. Mar Paid	593/8
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Sellers	59/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	59/6
KAENCH, BARLEY:—Mar. Paid	59/3
Tone:—Quiet	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 3/8
Hongkong	£105
National	£35 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair Cawnpore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar Nomial	£21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—Steady.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£9 3/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-Apl. Seller	£17
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-Mar Sellrs Quist	£20
Tone:—Firmer steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£6 0/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£55 1/-
Copper Braziers	£86
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£84
Victory Bonds 4 %	£52 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£97
Consols 2 1/2 %	35 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	61 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	53 1/2
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£105

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	81/4
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	22/6
Tone:—Weaker.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawapore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	13/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/7 1/2
" " " Karachi June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Mar. 8.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points lower in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 401 and went up to Rs. 404. Again declining to Rs. 401 the prices improved to Rs. 404½ on scattered buying. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 401½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 399. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 395 and closed at Rs. 400. Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 340 for March and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 338 and Rs. 342 remaining Rs. 339 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 356 and the prices juctuated btween Rs. 353 and Rs. 357 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 355 F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 310 and May Rs. 311 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday some Japan Exporters bought ready fine lots of Berar descripption while a local millwallas bought ready nice new Broach at about Rs. 415 and in all about 5000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Mar. 8th.

Fully Good Broach	April/May,	400
" M. G. "	Bengal March	307
" " "	May	309
Fine Oomra,	March	339
" "	May	344

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 8th.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	402
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	308
" " "	May	311
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	339
" " "	May	344

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar. 8th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Mad Punjab	330	310	290	
M. G. Oomra No. 4	355	340	325	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	365	370	355	
M. G. Central P. No. 2	370	365	340	
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th Mar, 1922.

Cotton	21,739 Bale
Wheat	923 Qrs,
Linseed	9,131 "
Rapeseed	1,070 "
Gingellyseed	10,028 "
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	3,369 "
Castorseed	3,283 "
Jaw	6,692 "
Myrtabolans	6,443 "
Cottonseed	34,251 "
Mowrasses	Nil
Gram	1,689 "
Jowar	638 "
Bajree	Nil
Barley	111 "
Gaire	2,270 "
Seed	106 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 8th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/8
Bank Demand	1-2 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1-3 9/16
Fcs. Demand	305
American Dollars	86
Hongkong Dollars	190
Shangai	251
Japan	188
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p. m. Mar. 8th.

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	75	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67	0	0
Teelseed Black	68	8	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Jawa	—		
Mowrasseed	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	46	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	38	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	d:
Wheat May	9	11	6
Linseed May	14	1	6
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—		

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—		
Teelseed, Black	—		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—		
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	—		
Jawa	—		
Mowrasseed	—		
arley	—		
Castorseeds	—		
Cotton Seeds Ready	5	7	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Mar. 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-0-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-14-6.
Bars Gold Silver ready 89-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 88-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 103 3/8.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 306.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 326.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 316.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On New York Bank's selling D D 364.
London Gold ready sh. 94-6.
London Silver ready d. 33-2.
London Silver forward d. 32-12-.
Tone of Exchange Uncertain India and China bought, Continent and America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollas 4.39½.
French Exchange Frcs. 48-60.
Swiss Exchange 22.50.
Belgium Exchange 51-80.
Italian Exchange 86.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1130.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 9912.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent. Bond Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1302/8, Contributory 355, India 120 xd., Central 33 xd., Tata Bank 16 and Eastern 65.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 320, Apollo 77/8 xd., Birla Mills 95, By Cotton 1100, By Dyeing 1475, Bradbury 1060, Century 830, Cent. India 4600, Colaba Land 2340, Coorla 275, Crescent 540, Currimbhoy 1477/8, David 1392/8, Edw. Eassooon 560, E. D. Sassoon 4/12, Elphistone 135, Fazulbhoy 1370, 1370, Finlay 500, Ind. Malwa 542/8, Jamshed 495, Kastoor chand 1025, Kohinoor 3040, Madhavrao 265, Madhowji 460, Mathuradas 925n, Meyer Sassoon 365, New Great 862/8, New City 740, Pabani 870, Pearls 1080, Phoenix 865 xd., Shapurji 3228, Simplex 717/8, Swan 1030 xd., Swadeshi 4985, Tata Mill 1225n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahd. Elec 150, Alcock 615, B. Burma 492/8, B. Burma N. I. 143/12 xd., Bk. Burmt pet 9/12 xd., B. Tramway 107/8, B. Steam 232/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord 257/8 xd., Katni Defd 1109 xd., New India 16, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord 62/8, Tata Iron Defd 207/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Hydro 795, Tata Oil 50/4 Scindia Steam 7.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA March 7.

Business in all sections was on a moderate scale but a steady feeling was quite maintained. Dunbar Cottons was subject to less excitement, and on the whole ruled easier though the past half yearly report and dividend had been very satisfactory. Bengal Nagpores are not freely obtainable, and as shares in this company are chiefly held by investors they are content to wait upon an excellent results achieved by the Company even with outside support almost withheld. In the jute section, the market seems quite optimistically inclined to take up on their own whatever shares are offered for sale though there has been very little disposition on the part of sellers to part with decent. Hence the turnover has not assumed large proportions. Coal shares are characterised by small dealings, as there is not much scrip offering. Ondals, which have been in steady demand, are unobtainable at even a few points over the last quotation. There is no special feature in the miscellaneous and industrial groups needing special comment. The Imperial Bank shares have changed hands at improved prices. There is no change in the position of Government securities or war bonds. The following were closing quotations:—

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 487-8 and (pref.) 95, Dunbar 414 s.1., Keshoram 14-10.

Jute:—Aucland 140, Belevedere 277, Birla 8-8, Craig 5 s.1., Clive 20-8, Dalhousie 232, Fort Gloster (pref.) 107 Gourepore 437 s.1., Howrah 26-12 Kamarhatty 525, Kanknarrah 305 s.1., Kinnison 328-8, Lansdown 167 s.1., National 200, Northbrook 37-4, Standard 312, Union 286-8.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, Bengal 834-8, Bokaro Ramgur 44-4, Equitable 25-8, Gopalichuck 13-8, Jainty Central 12-4, Kalapahari 32-6, Kosoonda and Nyadee 31-12, New Beerbhum 33, Raneegunge 52-8, Sowardih 9-14, Standard 69, Talcher 7-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 4, Sugar Corporation 5 discount, Automatic Tools 3, Indian Iron and Steel 53, Kumardhubi Engineering 19-8, Madans Theatre 8, C. P. Cement 7-8, British India Corporation (ord.) 9-4 and (def.) 16-8, Premier Soap 9-10, Alliance Jute 5½ per cent debentures 95.

Tea:—Banarhat (ord.) 166 s.1.

War Bonds short loans 99-12,1925 at 99-10, 1928 at 99-13.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nine thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five sixteenth pence.

MEERUT RACE RESULTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, March 6.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PLATE.—Ditsance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 300. A high weight handicap for C. B. ponies 16-1 and under and English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under.

Maharaja of Patiala's BALLIANCURRA, 11-7, Quinn	1
Capt A Hodgin's WANGY, 7-5, Jones	2
Th. Chandrika Prasad's KISHORE, 8-2, Japheth	3
Mr Vernon 's LUCK CARMER, 8-4, Harrison	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance R. C. and 100 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's NOOWAR, 9-12, Japheth	1
Mr Hameeduddeen Ahmad's BOLTAWAY, 8-11, Harrison	2
Lieut-Col Kattlewell's KARUN, 9-6, Alford	3
Mr Kali Charan's VARLET, 8-9, Aldridge	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 10.

THE PRODUCE FUND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for horses which ran in the Governor-General's Cup. Second Day.

Mr G H Essajee's JOVIAL, 8-13, Aldridge	1
Genl Raja Sir Harising's CRIADELLO, 8-6, Alford	2
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-6, Quinn	3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 3.

THE MEERUT CHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles, over the chase course.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 400. A handicap steeplechase for horses that were qualified to run for the Governor's Cup, First Day.

Capt G C Barker's LARIGOT, 12-4, Owner	1
Mr J M Hugo's JOHNSON, 10-4, Owner	2
Mr R G R Thomson's LADY GOLIGHTLY, 9-10, Owner	3
Mr J J Catlo's DISCOVERY, 10-0, Owner	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE KADER PLATE.—Distance round course and 100 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Maj T A Turnmall and Mr W Deane's RHIDOL, 8-0, White	1
Mr Vernon's UNDIES	2
Mr Peatcey's NICE BIRD, 10-14, Capt Bernard	3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 12.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for C. B. horses 3 years old and upward.

Raja Sripal Singh's COBBLE, 8-5, Aldridge	1
Genl Raja Sir Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN, 8-3, Alford	2
Mr Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 9-3, Harrison	3
Mr W Turner's LEGACY, 7-0, Jones	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 8.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1,000 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 500. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under that have run, but have not won at the meeting.

Mr G H Essajee's ARTHUR, 10-6, Aldridge	1
Raja Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING, 10-0, Harrison	2
Thakar Partap Singh's ANTONIO, 7-9, Debi	3
Capt B Holt's AXIS, 8-9, Alford	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 6.

Sir Harcourt Butler was present at the meeting during the afternoon.

"THE SHARE BAZAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with great interest the review by L. R. T. of a Guzarati book on speculation by "Raman" in a recent issue of "The Chronicle." I endorse all L. R. T. says about the Bombay Stock Exchange and would add that its methods and the reckless gambling that go on there would, perhaps, have attracted greater public attention if the political condition of the country did not absorb all interest. Your reviewer is right when he describes the so-called speculation, especially the *badla* system as pure gaming. Why should the Government take the trouble to stop the bucket shops when they are hundreds of share brokers who are ready to do business with any one on the *badla* system, and are not afraid of taking great risks which they cover by charging ruinous brokerage to their gullible clients?

This *badla* system, which was till lately looked upon as gaming and wagering pure and simple, received a legal sanction when a Judge of the Bombay High Court ruled that it was a legal contract transaction. Since then the brokers, who were cautious enough before, were, all of a sudden, emboldened to do business on a much larger scale on the *badla* system and have thus succeeded in transforming the Bombay Stock Exchange into a worse gaming place than Monte Carlo. So great is the temptation to make money rapidly in the Bombay Share Market that many have been hopelessly ruined and respectable people have become paupers and insolvents, thanks to the legal sanction that a Judge of His Majesty's High Court has incautiously given to transactions of a gaming and wagering nature. Before the Share Bazaar the bucket shops, with all their attendant evils, pale into insignificance.

I know many eminent lawyers who were surprised when such a ruling was given, because they say it was always easy to differentiate between a genuine contract for cash transaction and a speculative deal on the *badla* system. Even to a lay mind this is clear enough. Encouraged by this unfortunate ruling, the Bombay Stock Exchange has, indeed, become a gaming table, where, as your reviewer says "the strong will conspire and the weak expire."

Quite recently an instance occurred at the Bombay Stock Exchange which illustrates most graphically how people, who are incautious enough to risk their money in speculation there, may get ruined rapidly. It was with regard to the New Great Eastern Mill shares; rightly or wrongly the Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange believed that the shares of the said mill were cornered, though, the fluctuations in them did not justify that belief. For instance, in the month of October last these shares were purchased at Rs. 1,360, on the 2nd of November they were at Rs. 1,260, in the middle of November at Rs. 1,150 and at the end of November they were at Rs. 1,350. On the 28th of November *badli* transaction for the following month opened in these shares at Rs. 1,350 and higher. On the 29th of November, without previous warning, the Directors abruptly declared that these shares were limited at Rs. 1,305 for the following month and, moreover, that all transactions in them, except for cash, were stopped. Fourteen days after they were allowed to come back again in the bazaar on speculative transaction. Now, Sir, this limit of a share at a much lower rate, it touched the day before and its complete removal from the market have never been done before; the result was that when these shares reappeared in the bazaar they were at Rs. 1,260 and before a few hours had passed they were at Rs. 1,050. Consider for a moment what this calamity meant for the poor individuals who were thus caught in these transactions. They were helpless, unable to negotiate their business one way or other during the time these shares were forcibly stopped, and their brokers, who are also members of the Bombay Stock Exchange, were unable to do anything for them.—Yours, etc.,

LOGIC.

Bombay, March 6.

GOD VERSUS CAESAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reading your to-day's article with much delight I am reminded of a passage which I quote below:—

"The same day there came certain of the Pharisees, saying unto Him (Jesus): Get thee out and depart hence, for Herod will kill thee.

And He said unto them: Go Ye, and tell that *fox*, behold I cast out devils, and I do cures to-day and to-morrow and the third day I shall be perfected."—Luke XIII: 31, 32.

Christ never cooperated with evil and he condemned the evil-doers—whoever they be—Vilate, Herod, Merchants, Pharisees, Scribes and the like.

Every one who reads the Bible with an open heart as the child's, can easily find this.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. TILAK.

Clare Road,
Byculla, March 6.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Instead of increasing the duty on salt and abolishing the quarter anna card, it will be wiser to levy a tax on motor cars, to reduce ministers' salaries from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 2500 per month and to stop the entertainment allowances given to the Governors until the revenue of the country is equal to or exceeds its expenditure.—Yours etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College.
March 6th.

Opinions of the Day.

Bankruptcy Budget.

The "Tribune":—Governments, like individuals accustomed to a certain standard of living, are in the habit of thinking, when confronted by adverse circumstances, that the standard must be maintained or things would become impossible. If they are fortunate and either the adverse circumstances prove transient or they are able to increase their income they tide over the crisis. If not, there comes a time in their case, as in the case of unlucky individuals, when they have to make their choice between bankruptcy with all its attendant consequences and a material curtailment of expenditure. Woe betide a Government which in such cases should hesitate to choose the better part. In the present case the Finance Member himself admits that the adverse circumstances are not of a transitory character, and there are two obvious limits to laying fresh burdens upon the people. One is set by the country's undoubted poverty and the consequent extreme unpopularity of most forms of taxation. The other is set by the very fact that the Legislature neither properly represents the people, nor has the power to effectively control expenditure. Never in fact was there a clearer case of divorce between power and responsibility than here. Of the two principal parties, the Government and the Legislature, the former has all the power and no responsibility and the latter all the responsibility and none of the power. Well, so long as this unnatural state of things continues, the only straightforward course for the Government is not to compromise the position of the Legislature by asking it to lay fresh burdens upon the people, but to manage anyhow to live within its means. If it cannot do so, its duty is plain. It should terminate the divorce forthwith, and accept its rightful position as the agents and servants of the Legislature.

Not Their Own Masters.

"New India":—We consider that the Government of India failed to perform its obvious duty in not ruthlessly cutting down expenditure to the lowest possible limits, consistent of course with safety. One argument may be advanced and that is that the Government of India are not their own masters in regard to military matters, and that they have not yet received orders from Whitehall. Is it not cruel, is it not wrong, that the matter should be kept "under consideration," while the fate of India is hanging on the result? Is it not utterly wrong to make India wait upon the pleasure of War Lords in England? The delay has already resulted in pushing up the taxes in India, And, legal opinion being against the Legislative Assembly voting upon the Military Budget, it must, under the Constitution, quietly swallow the pill or, if it does not—in the spirit of the Trodden Worm—be put down as a disloyal, bumptious body. The situation is, as we have stated, one of gravity, and unless speedy steps are taken to give the Budget Right, it would be highly improper to ask the Assembly to pass the Finance Bill. Control from England must cease and that very early.

Going the Wrong Way.

The "Patrika":—The finances of a nation cannot be considered in the way Sir Malcolm Hailey has invited the members of the Assembly to consider them. Expenditure is incurred in this country without any reference to the wishes of the people and often against their wishes and not always for their good. When the expenditure has been incurred, the Government ask the members to register it, otherwise they say the whole administration will collapse. To say under such conditions that the members have any choice is a mere travesty of language. The members of the Assembly have and can have absolutely no choice. They must accept the scheme practically as it is. It is as absurd to expect them to honestly consider the budget as to ask a person to swim whose hands and legs have been securely bound.

A private individual cuts his coat according to his cloth. Governments of free nations do the same. But here in India we have the spectacle of the coat being cut without any reference to the cloth. The cloth will be found somehow or other—this is the idea. When a mad project like the one at Delhi is undertaken and the people make themselves hoarse by crying against it, the question of the capacity of the people who will be called upon to find the money is not at all considered. When the representatives of the people ask that the agencies of administration, military and civil, should be indigenous and therefore cheap, they are unheeded. When speculations are made in Reverse Councils inspite of protests from the people, it is the people who suffer. It is they who pay the piper but cannot call for the tune.

This is the fourth deficit budget and the Finance Member has confessed that the disparity between revenue and expenditure during these years has been 90 crores in the debit side. He could not say that this was the last deficit budget. This may be the forerunner of many. The nation is being precipitated into an abyss. Who can save it?

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ld. Genl. Meeting, 15 Dongally Road, Ballard Estate, 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 10.

The mail s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" expected to **arrive** 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 11.

The s.s. "Karmala" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Sir Jagat Singh Akali's lecture on "The **Awakening** of Sikhs and Triumph of Non-violence," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha, 2 Dean Lane, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 12.

Lecture on "Peaceful Task before Surat" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 13.

General Meeting of the B. P. Infant Welfare **Society,** Government House, 5-30 p.m., **H. the** Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MEHTA.—Ardeshir Maneckji Mehta, son of **the late** Mr. Maneckji Framji Mehta, brother of H. M. Mehta and son-in-law of Dinshawji **Burjorji** Vania, died yesterday. Funeral at **8 a.m.** to-day., at Sleater Road, opp. Grant **Road Station.**

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held **under** the auspices Mandvi District Congress **Committee** (Ladies Branch) to-day (Thurs**day)** at 2 p.m. (D.T.) in the Hall of Swarajya Sabha Central Bank Building, Masjid Bunder **Road,** Mandvi, when Shrimati Noorbauri R. **Muraji,** Shrimati Kooverbai, Shrimati Bachubai D. Thakker, Shrimati Ratanbai M. Mehta **and** others wi[illegible]n "Women and Swaraj, **ya,"** and S[illegible]rojini Naidu will preside. **It is** op[illegible]adies.

UPCOMING MEETING.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held on Saturday next (the 11th instant) at 5-30 p.m (S.T) in the office of the Sabha to transact the following business:—(1) To consider the Report of the National Educational Sub-Committee and any other business that may be brought before the meeting with the permission of the President.

SIKHS AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyala Hall on Saturday next (the 11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sirdar Jagatsingh Akali will speak on "The Awakening of Sikhs and Triumph of Non-violence."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality during the week-ended the 4th inst., viz., 819 was 40 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.22. These ngures compare favourably with those for the 9th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,374 and death-rate 72.94 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,030 and death-rate 54.68.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 32 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 303 against 23 and 344 respectively in the preceding week. Four notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week, Of the total deaths 141 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week; Small-pox caused 4 attacks and one death. Plague caused 49 attacks and 36 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 372 against 368 in the 9th week of the last year and 390 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

THE RADIANT CLUB.

The annual gathering of the Radiant Club took place in the Hall of the Marvadi Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Mr. Manu Subedar.

Dr. G. S. Vazkar, Honorary Secretary, opened the proceedings with a brief statement of of how the Club came into existence and how it subsequently developed into one embracing many activities of public usefulness. He also referred to the excellent work done by the Club's Ambulance Brigade at public fairs and places of pilgrimage out of Bombay and said that in acknowledgement of these services the Brigade had secured grateful opinions from authorities.

Prof. Joshi congratulated the Club on achieving success in its different public undetrakings.

The President said that while travelling in Europe he had come across such institutions, and being convinced of their extreme usefulness to humanity, had always felt that such institutions ought to exist in India, and, therefore, when he came to learn of the existence of this Club, his delight knew no bounds, and he sincerely hoped that the Bombay Municipality and the Government would see their way to help the Club's different useful activities. He then distributed prizes.

"MADRESSA-I-ISLAMIA FREE SCHOOL.

As soon as the new school building for the above named school is erected, the present institution will be turned into a High School. The plan of the new building is now ready and sanctioned.

At present the school teaches upto the 2nd Standard A.B., but it has been arranged to impart education upto the 4th Standard, A.V., and this depends on the increase in number on the roll.

Under the circumstances, the Musalmans, if they wish that religious instructions (of which the Musalmans are in great need) is given side by side with the ordinary school education are requested to send their sons to the above named free institution without loss of time.

Further information regarding the matter can be obtained from the head of the School on any day except Friday and Sunday either by personal visits or by writing to him.

CENTRAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

THREE ACCUSED CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged (1) Mungaldas Vakhatchand Broker, (2) G. S. Ringay, and (3) V. K. Gajiwalla with forgery and cheating the Central Bank of India, Ld. in respect of Rs. 35,000.

Deputy Inspector Sampson said that on the 28-3-1921 the Head Shroff of the Central Bank of India Ltd. reported to the police that one M. A. Rangraj had presented a deposit slip for Rs 2,000 and subsequently altered the figure to Rs 22,000. The Shroff noticed the descrepancy in the evening and reported it to the police. Accused No. 1 was arrested from Uttapalam in South Canara and Rs. 13,265 were recovered from him. In the course of enquiry the police also found that a cheque of Rs. 15,000 was forged in the name of Javeri Sarabhai Bhogilal, who had an account with the Bank. Accused No. 3 was a clerk in the Central Bank and was also in charge of Javeri Sarabhai's account.

His Worship asked the accused if they wanted to go to jail or to the police custody. The accused replied they preferred to go to police custody.

His Worship adjourned the case till the 17th instant, sending the accused to police custody as they desired.

A LAD RUN OVER BY LORRY.

Michael Vincent De Souza, aged five years, whilst going to school in charge of a servant, was knocked down and killed on Lamington Road at 10 a.m, on the 7th instant.

The deceased lived with his father Simon De Souza, a clerk, residing in Grant Road Cross Lane His body was taken home, where an inquest was held by Mr A R. King, the Coroner.

Ana Genu, a servant, said that he was taking the deceased and four other boys, including a brother of the deceased to school. They were walking along Lamington Road on the right-hand side, going Westward. Witness was holding the hand of the deceased. In front of the Police Station, three of the boys went on the left-hand side of the road. When the deceased saw them going he released witness's hand and ran across the road towards the three boys. Witness followed him, but two motor-cars came from the opposite directions and witness had to wait. A motor lorry came from the Grant Road direction and the deceased was knocked down by the right front mud-guard. He fell under the car and the right back wheel went over him. The lorry stopped and the wheel was on deceased's chest when witness pulled him out. The lorry was going fast. The horn was not sounded.

Dada Jujba, who was on the motor lorry, said near the Police Station a taxi-car was standing, and a steamroller was moving o the other side of the road. The driver sounded the horn and shouted. The boy continued to run and was struck by the right rear mud-guard. The lorry was about four or five feet from the deceased when he commenced running. The driver put on the brake and tried to stop it.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL BLASTING OPERATION.

Blasting operations were being carried on at ten or twelve places at Naoroji Hill, by the City Improvement Trust, near the Oomercarry Jail by the Municipality on the after noon of the 7th instant.. Suddenly a large stone struck a woman, named Bhagoobai aged about forty, who was seated in a shop near the prison. She was rendered unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died within half-an-hour after admission.

At the Coroner's Court Mr A R King, held an inquest touching the death of Bhogoobai, when the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries sustained by having been struck by a stone apparently from one of the quarries on Naoroji Hill, that there was no evidence to show from which quarry.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committe of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, C.I.E, who held the appointment of Surgeon to the Municipal Fire Brigade since its creation in 1892 is on furlough, preparatory to retirement, from 1st August 1921, and I have appointed Dr. P. T. Patel, Medical Superintendent, Hospitals, Surgeon to the Fire Brigade in his place. The pay attached to the post was formerly Rs. 150 plus Rs. 45 Conveyance Allowance per month but I propose to give Rs. 200 per month, including Conveyance Allowance. to Dr Patel and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the same being paid to him with effect from 1st August 1921.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for favour of sanction.

FIRE IN A MILL GODOWN.

A fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon about 1-30 in the godown of the Century Mill, situated on Elphinstone Road. The fire originated in the godown containing loose cotton-waste. One of the labourers on noticing smoke issuing from the godown raised an alarm and soon after the Byculla Fire Engine, under Mr. Fox, Station-officer followed by two other engines from Chinchpogli and De Lisle Road repaired to the scene. Before the arrival of the fire engines, about 400 *boras* of loose cotton-waste were completely burnt.

The firemen worked hard and the fire was brought under control within an hour. The cause of fire is not known. The damage to the godown and its contents is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The property belongs to Messrs C. N. Wadia and Co. and is covered by insurance.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN GUNTUR

MADRAS GOVT. NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 8.

The following is the full text of the proclamation by the Madras Government regarding Guntur:—

Whereas in pursuance of what is known as the Non-co-operation movement many of the inhabitants of Guntur District have combined to withhold payment of taxes due by them at the time when they fell due and have induced the village officers to reliquish their officers; and whereas in many villages bodies of persons calling themselves volunteers or members of Santi Sena have been active in persuading the villagers to withhold payment and have obstructed the officers of the Government engaged in making enquiries and collecting taxes, it is hereby declared under Section 15 of Police Act 1861 that from the conduct of the inhabitants of the district it has been found, expedient to increase the number of Police and that the cost of such additional Police force shall be borne by the inhabitants of the District of Guntur, subject to such exemptions as may be ordered by the Government in favour of particular persons or classes or sections of inhabitants, who may be found to have taken no part in the movement.

This proclamation will be in force for one year from the date of notification in the Gazette.

INCUBUS OF PRESS.

"REAL FACT" V. NEWSPAPER REPORT.

HEATED DEBATE ON POLICE GRANT.

The debate yesterday which was a protracted one, the Council sitting from 12-30 to 7-30 p.m., was remarkable for one thing and that was the unanimity with which the Police and their methods were condemned by the members—whether they came from the north or south of the Presidency or from the city itself. It was a chorus of disapprobation of the manner and methods of the Police. Mr. Ozha said that the lives and the property of the people would be more safe without the Police than with them. That was the burden of the song of the whole discussion. The City Police also came in for their share of severe condemnation, particularly in the light of their recent misdoings in the city since the unfortunate riots of November. Mr. C. M. Gandhi severely came down on Mr. Cauty and asked that he should be dismissed, but Mr. Hayward adriotly desisted from answering the point. On the other hand, he made a flank attack by saying that all the assertions were false and so on. Superintendent Taqui, he said was guilty of cowardice and had to be dismissed on that account. The Press came in for its usual share of abuse from the Government members about the false reports usually published by it as against the "true facts" stated by the Government members! He made a lame apology about the Matiari inquiry and said the sub-inspector was not cool enugh for the occasion. The result of the whole discussion was that Mr. Dadubhai who spoke out boldly in the beginning and end, the Publicity Department came in for dis withdrew the motion.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Chitale, cussion before the Council. Member after member got up in his place and condemned the department because it was a waste of money to send circulars to people who never read and believed in them,—without more tangible proofs for the assertions made,—and to influence some 800 honorary correspondents in the districts some of them being members of the Council themselves. At any rate these gentlemen were not converted by the propaganda and they themselves confessed that very few circulars were read. Some very valuable information came out in the course of the discussion. Mr. Chitale thought it was better to subsidise a newspaper instead of sending circulars. But Mr. G. K. Sathe said not five in a hundred read that sort of newspaper —neither did they read the pamphlets giving the "real facts" sent out by the Bureau. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made the amazing statement that most of the news that was printed in the newspapers was false. He must know that after being a director, and then chairman of the Board, of a newspaper company for many years! Government members thought that they had a monopoly of truth. Truth came out from the Secretariat and from the office of the Bureau only. But one "truth" came out from the mouth of the Home Member and that throws a flood of light on the working of the Associated Press in this country. Mr. Hayward complained that when the Bureau supplied paragraphs to the Press they were not published, and that they had struck upon a novel method of getting all the information supplied by him down the throat of an unsuspecting people. He said the Director of Information had asked the District officers to telegraph to him any news, or events, from their places and they were supplied by him, duly sub-edited of course, to the Indian News Agency which supplied information to the Government officers, or the Associated Press which supplied information to the Press. These news were duly published said Mr. Hayward. That was a valuable propaganda. Sir Chimanlal said if the people did not read the pamphlets which were sent them, then the only thing to do was to send them more and more pamphlets, of course all at the cost of the public. Mr. Hayward was down on the "poison" which was being spread by the "other party" and asked the members to co-operate with the Government in spreading the correct news and in doing the propaganda work among their "constituents." Nobody was heard to respond to this appeal with alacrity, for they know exactly how many constituents they have—they can be counted on one's fingers—and what treatment they would get from them.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker, presiding.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai moving the reduction of the total demand for Police by forty lakhs said the Police expenditure was going up day by day and there was some screw lose some where and during the last five years their Police expenditure had gone up to about 2 crores of rupees. The Presidency Police alone cost them Rs. 30 lakhs. It was stated that the rise in expenditure was due to the recent riots; but were there no riots in Bombay before, say in 1894? Riots were not a new thing here. On the other hand with the rise in expenditure the *morale* of the Police had gone down remarkably, and he did not know whether it was due to the fault of the officers, or the men themselves, but it was for the head of the department to judge. They had sanitary police in Bombay lately, and he wanted to know for what purpose it was established. Did it contain doctors among the men? Then again, there were too many officers; there were the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Inspectors and the sub-inspectors. Why, at all, were there so many middlemen? The result of these superfluity of officers was that the officers quarrelled among themselves and threw the blame on the third party. He thought a good lot of money might be saved by doing away with these superfluous officers. It was time to cry a halt and relieve the poor tax-payer. He would rather cut off his legs than tax himself. (Laughter.) The Baroda Government used formerly to keep peace in Kathiawar, but when British Government stepped into their boots the revenues went to the Imperial Government and the responsibilities devolved upon the Bombay Government. If they had got those 50 lakhs from Imperial Government the people of this presidency might have been relieved to some extent. The Police in Kathiawar were persecuting law-abiding people there. They were arresting persons without warrant and without giving them the least information externing persons and then bringing them to the British territory. He referred to the cases of the two persons who were arrested and then externed into th British territory. They were arrested without warrants, and he wanted to know whether the Executive Council had any powers to issue warrants for the arrests of persons. Instructions might have been issued for the arrests of these persons; they were kept for three or four days and then set at liberty and then were bodily removed from the territory. If those were undesirable persons why were they brought to the British territory, instead of being dealt with in Kathiawar? They did not wish that more expenditure should be incurred in the Presidency on account of trouble in Kathiawar. The poor tax-payer had to suffer much from the autocratic and high handed ways of the Police officers, over whom the Council had no jurisdiction at all. Concluding, he said, for all their increased expenditure there was no improvement in the Police force at all.

DEDUCTIONS FROM SONAR CASE.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi supporting the motion referred to the way in which the department was being administered. He mentioned the Sonar case, where the Magistrate wanted the crimes report to be produced in order to find out what was the nature of the case presented to the Police and the statements recorded in the first instance. It was not produced. The Magistrate had, thereupon, to go on issuing summons upon summons until it was finally produced. The Magistrate in his judgment had said that he was relieved of the unpleasant duty of taking extreme measures. He then commented on the conduct of officer, Mr. Cauty, who was responsible for bringing into contempt the magistry of Justice, etc., Mr. Gandhi wanted to know what had been done by the Government in this case. The public expected the Home Member to uphold the dignity of justice. The man who was guilty of defiantly treating the Magistrate did not deserve an allowance, whether it was house rent or acting allowance, and the public would only be satisfied if the man was removed from the post. "Hear, hear"). How could the public confidence be restored when the Magistrates who were always, in the public eyes, supposed to be more friendly to the Police than to the people, were treated in that way?

The President asked Mr. Gandhi not to make that kind of statement.

Mr. Gandhi said that was the popular opinion.

The President said if that were the popular opinion Mr. Gandhi would leave it to that sort of people. The Magistrates were supposed to be impartial, he said:—

Mr. Gandhi, continuing, said that was not the solitary instance of the way in which the city Police were doing their work. Every one was again aware of Dr. Kapadia's case and they were anxious to know what steps Government had taken to see that innocent men were not mal-treated in any way, as Dr. Kapadia was. The speaker then referred to the Duncan Road Riot case, where one of the victims was a medical student. He had come to the speaker and told him of the persecutions to which he was subjected, and all the testimony was dependant on the statement of a man called Thomas, who on his own admission had perjured himself. The Magistrate had to write to the High Court about the whole case. If those were the people who were going to be paid all sorts of allowances public confidence must first be restored, and the Home Member must see that allowances were not paid to guilty persons.

Mr S. B. Trivedi after admitting the difficulties of the position hoped the higher authorities would see that justice was done without prestige interfering with their sense of justice. He referred to the Matiari shooting case and said the Commission had come to the unanimous conclusion that the sub-inspector should be removed and the Governmnt though over the matter for four months and prestige intervening nothing was done to the Policeman The public would have every justification in saying that they had no confidence in Government when the opinion of a tribunal was set aside and the Police left free. He did not say that to lower the prestige of Government, but to enhance it.

Referring to Dharwar he said the Police had a free hand in that part of the Presidency and he mentioned the "Karnatak Vritta" and another paper. The speaker then referred to the meeting held in Dharwar on January 10, 1922 when the Sub-inspector went there to arrest some persons and for that purpose forcibly dissolved the meeting. That was unnecessary harrassment and irritation given to the public. He did not want to be misunderstood, however.

The President asked him not to be so apologetic. He had already said so three or four times and it was not necessary to do so.

"SAFER WITHOUT POLICE."

Mr. Dipchand Ozha said the Inspector-general of Police had remarked that if there had been no Police their children would not be able to go to school at all. He would rather reverse the case and say that the lives and the property of the people would be more safe without the Police than with the Police. ("Hear, hear"). Wherever a complaint was made, and they came with some information, they were told that enquiries were being made and after some time that the information was wrong. They know what sort of enquiries they were. The speaker then referred to the Matiari shooting affair, where two of the members were lawyers. And what did they find? Government differed from that decision and told them that the police were not guilty and why was that resolution of Government passed? Why should the decision of the Committee be set aside. To him it appeared that the Police were for the convenience of the Executive and not for peace and order. There had been several times where the Police were for peace and order, but several times there had been when the Police had to carry out the orders of the executive. The Police were more *zabardast* in this country, than anywhere. At Karachi, at the time of the trial of Ali Brothers, when there were some disbanded regiments in the city, neither property nor life was safe. Men were taken to the Police Thana and then set at liberty. The people then organised their own volunteers to protest their property, but on the complaints of the Police the Magistrate ordered these volunteers to be disbanded. Their property was then at the mercy of thieves. For one single night he had to leave Karachi and that very night the thieves entered his house and carried away property and the Police had not yet been able to do anything in the way of finding out the culprits. He had written to the Police officers and with all his endeavours the offenders were not at all detected. It had been said that the Police were worse than useless and the more they paid them the worse they became. The more money was spent on the Police for the purpose of improving them the worse they became because it was not spent in the proper direction and the best course was to spend as little as possible on the Police. He admitted there were very good Police officers, but then they were good for their own ends and not for the good of the public. They might be good to the executive officers, but not to the public. He referred to the news he had read in certain papers.

The President: order, order.

Mr. Ozha said they must get their information from different sources and not from one source only.

The President said the speaker need not refer to the newspaper, but could state his case all the same.

Mr. Ozha said it had come to his notice that in a recent case that was being tried in Sind a number of friends and relations of the accused were not allowed to enter the court by the Police who were stationed there.

The President asked whether it was necessary to go into all these details?

Mr. Ozha concluding said they all ought to know what the Police were doing and it was not necessary to give particulars.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said in reference to the Matiari shooting case decision, that it required to be looked into by Government. The Commission appointed by Government had the confidence of the public but their decision had been set aside by Government. The speaker then went into the details of the case and said there was no justification for washing away the crime, he would say so, of the Sub-Inspector, as had been done by Government. The dismissed Mukhatiarkar was a comparatively innocent person and in fairness to the public and in justice to it, consign punishment should have been given to the Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner-in-Sind should not have been allowed to sit in judgment on the decision of the Commission appointed at the instance of the Council, presided over by a High Court Judge. The Commissioner had no judicial experience and should never have been allowed to revise the decision. If they wanted the people to have confidence in the Police, who were presumed to protect the public, then the decision should be looked into again.

Mr. I. S. Haji said the remarks from the different Magistrates in Bombay were worth noting Police. Their expenditure was growing, but the efficiency and *morale* of the Police had gone down. Their unlawful and unwarranted acts had increased with consequent miscarriage of justice to the innocent people of the Presidency. They were told that the officers who had committed deliberate wrongs did not come within the purview of the Council, to be dealt with. The Council could not tolerate such a position for a moment. The Magistrate was used as a puppet by the Police and his orders were deliberately not carried. The speaker then referred to Sonwis case, the Marwadi case and the Bania Bill Collectors case. He then referred to the new perils which had to be borne by members of the Indian Police force. That peril was that certain high posts had been given to Indians and the European officers did not like that, and for one reason or another they were removed from their offices.

Mr. M. Hayward said he must protest against the exaggerated and untrue assertions which had been made by more than one member against the Police. Regarding the dismissal of Superintendent Taqui he said it was an exceedingly sad case. No one was more disappointed than he that he should have to dismiss one of the first Indian Police officers in Bombay. He was however, guilty of cowardice in the face of serious riots which overtook the city some months ago. An enquiry was held and it was found that Mr. Taqui was guilty of serious cowardice. He hoped that the new officer who whas appointed to succeed the dismissed man would not fail them, as he was one of the most efficient Police officers in the Indian Police.

About the reports of cases which had appeared in the public Press, he said they were misleading and incorrect and in some cases absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Kanji: why did you not take any action against those papers?

Mr. Hayward said the reports were misleading and untrue and Government had the authority of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for that statement, who was actually present in the Court and who knew more of what was happening in the Court than the newspaper itself. He could not go into mere newspaper reports. They did make investigations when any incident occurred, it was better to await the result of those investigations before coming to any decision in these matters. Was it fair to bring charges on mere newspaper reports? Surely the members had more public sense than to accept what was written in newspaper reports. Simply because three or four cases had occurred they said that the

(Continued on page 8.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (7) BEAT CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (2)

The initial match of the third day of the Tournament—that between the Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch and the 1st Bombay Parsee Pioneer Battalion—which ended in a win for the latter by 3 goals to nothing, proved to be of very ordinary standard and a sorry introduction to the game that followed. The attendance, even was in keeping with the deserts of the performance. From the start the 1st Pioneers took things easy and though the 1st moity was marked by the major part of the scoring both the teams played very sparingly and there was very little of spectacular interest in the period. The Procterites were a lot of falterers and seemed to be unqualified in the elmentary basis of the game viz, running with a will. Neither side played with any concentration. The 1st Parsee Pioneers, however, are a better quintette than the game would seem to indicate and perhaps their conduct of the game was the inevitable reflex of that of their opponents or a matter of policy.

The second half showed a better game but the Y. M. C. A. team lacked the sustained endurance which would have surely given them a chance to equalise. On the side of the Parsees Khodajee played a good game and was responsible for the third and last goal of the match, which he scored in fine style.

Curiously enough the 1st Battalion now comes against Y. M. C. A. Central who had a walk over the Parsee Pioneers on the first day of the Tournament and it may be expected that a more representative performance might result.

The teams were:—

1st B. P. P. Battalion:—Goal: Bhabha; Back: Surveyor and K. J. Mistry; Half-backs: Pavri, S. Mehta and S. Khodaji; Forwards: Baria, Warden, Pochkhanawalla, Bhoot, and J. B. Mehta.

Y. M. C. A. Procter:—Goal: Doods; Back: Gregory and Wilshaw; Half-backs: Gale, Hellein and Hinton; Forwards: Rowen, Vint, Ingram, Dutchie and Baldrey.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second match of the day was that between the Cathedral High School and Bombay Gymkhana. The scoring was fast and furious in this game and on the whole it was a much more lively and bustling affair than the earlier event. The index afforded by the scores Bombay Gymkhana (7) Cathedral High School (2) will fairly accurately size up the merits of the outstanding teams. The Gymkhana players were a more weighty pack as opposed to their fragile opponents and the sheer impact of weight told its tale in the scoring. The Cathedral boys gave a lively display of hockey and their stick work was very smart—but suffering as they did from the fatal defect of vascillation in the striking circle they were not able to score as in circle they were not able to score as frequently as their opponents.

Right from the start the Gymkhana attacked the Cathedral citadel and a smart piece of passing between Cummings, the centre-forward and Parker, the left-in resulted in the scoring of the first goal by Cummings, within three minutes from the start. Some mid-field play followed with varying fortunes. But the offensive was again taken up by the Gymkhana and a second goal was registered through Cummings off a pretty pass from Turton. For some time after this reverse the Cathedral boys kept up full pressure and kept McCormick and Padget fully engaged in warding off puissant attacks. Just before half time their efforts were rewarded by Flight, the Cathedral centre forward opening their account with a stinging shot which found the net.

On the teams crossing over the Gymkhana renewed the attack and a third goal was lagged by Bertwhistle. The Gymkhana men made numerous raids into Cthedral territory and by skilfully evading the defence scored four more goals, Cummings being responsible for the 4th and 5th and Parker for the 6th and 7th. The Cathedral boys were not able to respond adequately but towards the close they played with rejoin and Mahar reduced the heavy deficit by scoring a goal. The results in the match were:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 7 goals.
Cathedral High School ..... 2 goals.

The failure of the Cathedral boys was due to two reasons—hesitation and ineffectiveness within the striking circle and the weak defence put up by their backs. Flight, at centre and Mahar the right-winger played splendidly and the custodian effected some fine saves. MacCormick was a tower of strength for the Gymkhana. With Cummings and Parker in the forward line and MacCormick for the defence the Gymkhana team must give a good account of themselves in this year's tournament.

The sides were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: Ireland; Full Backs: Lees, MacCormick; Half-Backs: Palget, King, Steadman; Forwards: Turton Moss, Cummings Parker and Bertwistle.

Cathedral High School:—Goal: Carey; Full Backs: Leontzini, Jacob; Half Backs: Spilling, A. Hudson, Simon; Forwards: R. Mahar, Sinclaim, Flight, Sutton and E. Mahar.

Correspondence Summarised

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.—Bafta requests the liquidation to inform the public as to the steps being taken in connexion with the irregularities pointed out by Messrs. Billimoria and Co. He also asks whether M. Fernel who is now in Bombay has given any explanatios with regard to the purchase of unseaworthy vessels. Is the loss to be borne by the directors or the shareholders?

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Answers to Correspondents.

G. A. JOSHI (Poona): Bad poetry is a form of violence.

"VERBUM SAT SAPIENTIS" (Bombay): We have already sufficiently ventillated the matter.

M. MORARJEE (Bombay): and "ONE DISGUSTED" (Cawnpore): Only Swaraj will remedy the evil.

"ACHING HEART" (Oudh): We do not know your circumstances but consider you should preach by example rather than by precept.

J. E. D'ALMEIDA (Thana): The community might attempt to organize itself and help itself as other Indian communities do.

M. M. ANSAUDDIN (Salem):—Muslims must obey the orders of the Ulema and the Khilafat Committee.

PANDIT M. C. SAMADHYAYEE (Midnapur): As the people have accepted the Congress Committee's decision.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 9, 1922.

THE CHOICE.

Many among us must have experienced a sinking at heart when perusing Mahatma Gandhi's statement on non-violence—to which statement we gave prominence in our issue of yesterday. For the superman, our leader, has read our hearts aright and pronounces judgement on us tacitly. He says we are not yet fit to accept his doctrine in all its entirety—and his doctrine is one that cannot be accepted in part only. To do so were to reject it—to reject it as completely as modern Christianity has rejected the teachings of Christ by attempts at effecting a compromise with their letter and with their spirit. Shall we imitate the West to which we have professed ourselves superior? This imitation were facile—perilously easy. The temptation is so strong—almost irresistible. For the Mahatma has asked us to follow the way of perfection—and we are mere men. Few among us can search their hearts and honestly thereafter declare that they are purgued of violence as the Mahatma deems necessary—as the Truth deems necessary.

Few among us do not feel at least a vague pleasure in the thought that after we have won *Swaraj* by non-violence we will be the masters of men like Sir Robert Watson-Smythe and it will be their turn to obey—the people they despise. Few among us do not look forward with some pleasure to the thought that with victory comes India's power to silence the foul mouth of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Few Muslims among us can feel it in their hearts to love and pity a Greek atrocity-monger—that filthy scum floating on the surface of the devil's brew in the cauldren of Western diplomacy. Few among us would care to take the hand of General Dyer did he extend it. Few among us but grow hot with anger when we think of the Indians in Bengal now preparing to sell India to a life of shame and prostitution, at the bidding of pillars of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is so easy to hate and so hard to love. Indeed, excepting the Mahatma, we fear that none among us can declare in seclusion to his God that his soul is purged of violence and of anger. But before we choose to abandon the policy of non-violent non-co-operation in favour of its imperfect (but perhaps more rapidly effective) alalternative of co-operation allied to obstruction, we must hesitate. We must endeavour to realise what we are abandoning. For the one encouraging feature in India to-day is this—that many among us, perhaps all of us, admit that the Mahatma's way is the Way of Truth. We may, and doubtless do, also admit that we as men are not yet sufficiently evolved and perfect to follow him. We, knowing ourselves, may despair of ever becoming perfect enough to follow the way of perfection. But we must make our rejection of the Truth in all honesty and candour. Nor will we be the first men so to act. Every Prophet has been but one man pointing the way of perfection to thousands, who, while they saw clearly in their hearts that the way indicated was the only Right way, hesitated, hung back and eventually let the Prophet go on his way alone. If it be God's will that the India of to-day should go counter to the precedent of all history and accept the Truth completely as alone it can be accepted—supreme will be India's glory. But if it be God's will that we after honestly searching our hearts feel we are not non-violent and never can be,—then the conversion of the world into God's kingdom has not been designed by God for to-day, nor for the India of to-day to achieve.

And it will bring less disgrace to us if we honestly abandon the way of perfection, for one less difficult, than if we follow an easier path after attempting to deceive ourselves and the world by labelling it the perfect way. By admitting ourselves in all candour too weak to aspire to perfection we need admit ourselves no worse than the best disciples of all the world's prophets. But if (while we realise secretly our weakness, and inability to follow the sheer Truth of the Mahatma's teaching) we lie fulsomely to God and man, protesting ourselves to be so many saints, we will grovel in the slime of hypocrisy where to-day the Junkers, the Capitalists and the Imperialists wallow. It is this last degradation from which the Mahatma would save India. That is why he rules it out of the choice offered us.

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

If after a persual of the speeches of the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member in defence of the budget, any honest "co-operator"—whether he dubs himself a "loyalist," or a "moderate" or a "Liberal" or a "democrat"—is able still to retain the faith that by his co-operation he will yet persuade the Government of India to desist from the reckless course of extravagance and disregard of public opinion which they are pursuing, we can only take him to be a most extraordinarily optimistic person. The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Malcolm Hailey have definitely and finally told the "co-operators" that the army in India cannot be reduced by one man and that the expenditure thereon cannot be cut down by a pie. They are unable even to guarantee that the military expenditure, excessively high as it is, would be reduced even after twelve months. On the other hand, Lord Rawlinson has given it as his deliberate opinion that "the present army is lamentably below the minimum requirements." He has also stated that for want of funds many military barracks to-day are entirely out of repair and will have to wait for another twelve months and that it might also be necessary to ask for more money later on in connection with the occupation of Waziristan. Lord Rawlinson has also said that "several generations must pass before the European element could be safely eliminated"—before the Indian army can be "Indianised." Though a treaty of friendship has been entered into with Afghanistan, Lord Rawlinson sees—or rather imagines he sees—the "hereditary enemy of India" anxious and ready as ever to pounce upon India, while the Bolshevik bogey is there, of course, looming in the background. To add to the distractions of the military authorities the Indian "revolutionary" in the guise of the non-violent non-co-operator has made his advent in the arena. So, any thought of reduction of the military burdens must be banished indefinitely from the minds of the Indian taxpayers. They must, on the other hand, be prepared in the coming years to shoulder additional burdens, if the assurances of both Lord Rawlinson and Sir Malcolm Hailey are to be given their due weight.

Is the nation prepared to acquiesce resignadly in the cheerful prospect which the military adviser of India has drawn up on its behalf? Is there to be no escape for the Indian people from the vicious circle in which they find themselves proceeding? The military burdens cannot be reduced because there is discontent in the land and there are the Afghan and Bolshevik bogeys on the frontiers of India. And there is discontent because the burdens are not removed from the shoulders of the people, while the bogeys are there because there is discontent in the land! Is there no remedy against this vicious state of things? Mr. Samarth uttered a profound truth when he remarked in the Assembly that expenditure was always the result of policy and unless the present military policy was changed no relief could be had by the taxpayer. It is the pernicious policy of the Government of India backed up by the Junker clique at "Home"—the policy of making India train armies for carrying out imperialistic conquest-schemes and the policy of suspicion all-round, suspicion of the loyalty of the Indian people, "Loyalist" "Moderate" and "Extremist" alike; suspicion of the loyalty of the Indian troops, and suspicion of the friendship of neighbours like the Afghans,—that is responsible for the reckless heaping of the military burdens on the shoulders of the Indian people. It is not that the military expenditure cannot be reduced to reasonable proportions. The British Government have agreed at one stroke to cut down their military budget by 25 millions sterling, because they had the will to do it. If the Government of India too have the will they can as easily cut down their military estimates. But where is such a will? According to Lord Rawlinson, "several generations" must pass before the Indian army can be "Indianised," that is to say, before Indians can witness the reduction of their military burdens to an equitable level. Are the "co-operators" prepared to let their country wait so long a period? If they are not, it is incumbent on them by their actions to show to the Government of India that the latter cannot count on their co-operation in the perpetuation of a policy which is calculated to bleed their country to death. Sir Malcolm Hailey has given them a threat which means in effect this that "constitutional" progress towards responsible Government is synonymous with accepting without any protest the manipulation and dissipation of their country's finance by outocratic military advisors—whether the latter themselves merely carry out the instructions of the "Home" authorities or not makes little differences—and Finance Members. Are they going to be cowed down by that threat into abject surrender or a compromise that may result in the paltry reduction of ten or fifteen crores and thus give one more proof to the world that autocracy still holds its sway in India?

Notes of the Day

Coalition Methods.

Sir A. J. Balfour's latest tribute to Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government might have impressed an audience of members of the City Carlton Club, but to us in India the eulogy sounds strangely cynical. After all, it is the toad beneath the harrow that knows exactly where each tooth-point goes. And if the Coalition Cabinet's handling of "the complex problems of India and Egypt" appears admirable to Sir Arthur Balfour—one of the men propelling the harrow—or even to the English people, who will blame the toad thus summarily dealt with for feeling that the Coalition's methods might well be improved? As an example of the methods we have Mr. Cecil Harmsworth's oracular retort to Colonel Malone's suggestion that negotiations be opened immediately with the Kemalists for peace with Turkey. With a most nauseating air of righteousness Mr. Harmsworth replied almost rebukingly:—"A Treaty of Peace must be concluded with the sovereign of the state, namely, the Sultan." Could hypocrisy further go? The Sultan is a prisoner in the hands of the Allies whose troops garrison Constantinople. The Allies, and chiefly Britain, have stifled the very breath of public opinion in the Ottoman Parliament and Press so that every self-respecting member of the Turkish Parliament has withdrawn to the Angora Assembly and the Government at Constantinople no longer represents Turkey. The Sultan remains the Khilafa and the Sultan of Turkey but every Muslim and Turk knows the Sultan-Khalifa is to-day a prisoner and that his edicts are therefore not his but those of the Allies who have usurped his power. What Mr. Cecil Harmsworth's words amount to is that the British Government intend to negotiate a Turkish peace not with the Turks but with the British High Commissioner in Constantinople. It is cant like this which makes it so hard for an Indian Muslim to purge his soul of all anger.

Danger in Palestine.

Coming after Mr. Winston Churchill's curt rejection of the demands set out by an Arab Delegation from Palestine, Lord Northcliffe's warning that England "was on the verge of starting a war in Palestine" may perhaps give some in England reason to wonder whether it would not be a trifle cheaper to "scrap" Mr. Winston Churchill than to "scrap with" the Arabs. The alternative before the British people at any time in the past few months has been the alternative between restraining or dismissing its Cabinets Ministers, of spending several millions of pounds in wars likely to prove difficult and costly if not disastrous. Lord Northcliffe's warning anent the state of Islamic feeling has not been overdone. If anything, the journalist-peer has underrated its intensity. But he libels Islam when he describes it as a collection of "250 million people whose faith is in the sword." These millions' faith is in something far higher than that, and in something far more potent. Their faith is in the Right and in God. The sword of Islam can only be drawn in defence of the Faith. So Lord Northcliffe's warning might have been expressed more accurately had he admonished the British people against the folly of action which the world of Islam can only interpret as an atack on the Faith. The handing over to an imported Zionist minority of a Muslim majority in Palestine, is, in essence, an attack on the Faith of the Muslims of an essentially Islamic region. True, Palestine is the Christians' Holy Land. But why then deliver it over to a minority who deny Christ any sanctity whatever in preference to a vast majority who venerate Christ as among the greatest of the world's Prophets and Teachers? We wonder if Mr. Winston Churchill ever troubles to think how Christ would solve the problem of the future of Palestine. But this reflection is too absurd since the Coalition Cabinet worships something higher than Christ—no less than Great God High Finance which the Jews so largely control.

Strange Mentality!

After Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu comes Sir Krishna Gupta to declare that his faith in British sincerity and honesty of purpose has been "rudely shaken" by recent events like Mr. Churchill's pronouncement on Kenya problems and Sir Robert Walson-Smyth's utterance on the position of Englishmen in this country. To make this declaration the while the august ambassador of the British nation—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—is engaged in assuring the people of this country of the goodwill of the British and officials and non-official "co-operators" are falling over each other's shoulders pledging eternal troth, must sound as rank disloyalty and heresy. Sir Krishna Gupta, not stopping at his melancholy confession, goes to the length of holding out a warning—presumably to Sir Robert's countrymen in India, that if Sir Robert's present attitude is in any measure an index of that of the Anglo-Indians generally, it will have the effect of "sweping the Moderates into the National net and completing Indian national unity." One would like to know from this distinguished exponent of Moderatism if the completion of "Indian national unity" is such a calamity that it cannot be contemplated by Sir Krishna and the rest of the Moderates without a shudder? Otherwise, what is the significance of Sir Krishna's saying that if Anglo-Indian really hated Indians and were bent on exploiting them ruthlessly for their own selfish ends, he and his fellow-Moderates would be compelled to jump into the "National net" and complete the "Indian national unity." Is "national unity" such an insignificant commodity in the eyes of the Moderates that it would be valued by them only as a substitute for the sympathy of their Anglo-Indian friends? The mentality of the Moderates is an enigma, indeed!

Banks in India.

The statistical tables relating to Banks in India for 1920 contain the same defects as the previous similar returns. The public in India dealing with banks is even now unaware, for instance, what proportion of the business of the fifteen Exchange Banks, for which statistical information is supplied with ample reservations, is Indian business. Their total capital (paid up) has increased from £21.734 millions in 1910 to £54.198 millions in 1920, being an increase of 250 per cent.; reserve and rest from £12.610 millions to £36.019 millions or nearly 300 per cent.; extra Indian deposits from £134.166 to £513.671 or nearly 400 per cent., and Indian deposits from Rs. 24.79 crores to 74.80 crores or nearly 300 per cent. But Table No. 6, which would be very interesting otherwise, is very tantalising in the suggestion of secrecy, and affords one reason to the credulous for giving circulation to the rumours of the kind that were current some days ago in the money market. Table No. 5 may also be considered interesting as it is instructive, though we think its net effect is likely to be rather misleading. For the proportion of cash to liabilities on deposits of the several classes of Banks on the 31st of December in the several years is no infallible guide to a corresponding proportion at other times, not to mention the hint possibility of window dressing that is transparent in the rows of figures given in the Table under notice. It is noteworthy that the Indian joint-stock banks seem to maintain a lower proportionate cash reserve against the deposit liability as against the Exchange Banks. But whether it is a good margin of safety or not depends on the class of business handled by the Bank in question, and as to which the Tables afford no clue. The total Bank deposits in India have risen from Rs. 92.04 crores in 1911 to Rs. 235.33 crores—a very good answer to those who think India's industrial regeneration must be stayed for want of available capital.

Some Australian Statistics.

Sir J. Cook, the new Australian High Comissioner, writing in the "Financial News" of February 3, 1922, gives some very interesting figures about that continent. That the war has not left Australian productive resources crippled in any way is shown by the following figures of national production:

IN MILLION STERLING.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Agriculture	58.080	72.234
Pastoral	98.297	109.062
Dairy	33.738	38.830
Forestry	7.137	10.170
Mining	26.156	19.725

Except mining, Australian production is flourishing in every department, and, on the whole, there is a not increase of £26.5 million in the annual production value. This happy state of things is claimed to be due to the salutary effects of the Australian *tariff system* which in 1920 was further revised to grant more effective protection to the Australian producer and manufacturer. "The outstanding feature", Sir J. Cook says, "of the new tariff is the provision of a complete schedule of "intermediate" duties, provided as a means of tariff bargaining with nations prepared to make concessions to Australia. The new duties provide an even greater margin of preference to goods of United Kingdom origin and so invite a great volume of trade with the Old Country. Says the Australian, 'If supplies must be imported, let them be British,' and the tariff gives expression to this wish. So with Capital—and with Labour. Australia wants and can put to good use British money, and British workers. Our 'running expenses' we can provide for ourselves, but outside capital is required for the development of new and revenue-producing services—irrigation, hydro-electric schemes, railways, &c. See that this capital is British. Our empty spaces cry out to be made prosperous and productive. See that they are peopled by British workers." But Sir Joseph omits to add that the Australian protection to the local producer is so heavy that the preference to British goods is in practice a most innocuous camouflage which deceives no one and is yet an effective advertising device for attracting British capital—on Australian terms.

S AFRICAN LABOUR.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 8.

Johannesburg.—The strike Executive's decision, to call a general strike, represents, at any rate, a temporary victory for the extremists. The Conference of the strike committees of the whole the Reef having rejected the Industrial Federation's decision to take ballot on the question of returning to work, well-informed circles consider that the new phase may rally the waverers and may prolong the strike.

LATER.

AN AMAZING SPECTACLE.

The centre of the city presented an amazing spectacle to-day. The streets and the market square were constantly filled with the moving squadrons of police, carrying rifles, and with commandos of strikers, bearing red flags and banners and armed with formidable bludgeons. The commandoes started trying to intimidate large stores to close. There has been small response to the call to a general strike up to the present. The Crux of the position lies with the railwaymen, who are working normally. An exceptional case is that of one train which was stranded on the veldt by having its fires drawn. Builders are fairly unanimous in favour of the strike.

THE BURMESE REFORMS.

MR. MONTAGU ON WHYTE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. March 9.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate regarding the Indian Imperial Service Association's memorial about pensions, Mr. Montagu feared that in view of the present financial conditions he could not hold out hope of further improvement in pension rates but final orders were not yet passed.

Replying to Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck who asked the nature of recommendations of Sir Alexander Whyte's committee regarding the Burmese reforms Mr. Montagu stated that it was his intention to present the papers to Parliament as soon as he received the government's recommendations on the Whyte report. It would be premature to indicate the nature of the proposals.

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

RESPONSIBLE FOR CRUSHING TAXATION.

BUDGET IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 8.

The public galleries were unusually crowded when the Council of the State after a week's interval reassembled this morning to discuss the budget. The attendance of the members was, however, small, there being not more than twenty-five non-officials. The budget discussion in the Council of State coming so closely on the heels of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly evoked a keen interest and as the Assembly rose to-day within half an hour of its sitting, a large number of its sitting, a large number of its members came and watched the proceedings in the Council.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opened the discussion by more than half an hour's speech. He spoke, he said, with a heavy heart and while fully realising the difficulties of Government, remarked that the principles underlying the budget were unsympathetic and retrograde. The army expenditure had been growing by leaps and bounds and no country in the world spent fifty per cent. of its gross revenue on its Military. Despite what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Sir Maneckjee maintained that there was a great scope for retrenchment in Military expenditure. He advised the Government to come back to their natural boundary line on the frontier and strongly protested against any unnecessary annexation or progression in that border. They must evacuate these frontiers, because India could not afford to spend year after year her taxpayers' money on the off chance of civilising the fanatical people of Waziristan. Instead of pacifying the Frontier Tribes the Government might as well pacify the tigers in the jungles (laughter).

According to Mr. Bray, the Foreign Secretary who spoke in the Assembly yesterday. . . . . .

President:—"Order. The Hon. Members should not refer to the debate in the other House except in so far as it relates to the speeches of the members of the Executive Council who will have to speak here on behalf of the Government."

Sir Arthur Froom—"Sir, may I ask what time will be allowed to each member to speak in the debate?"

President—"I do not intend to prescribe any time limit, but intend to rely on the good sense of the members of the Council and might add that anything above half an hour would be transgressing the limit."

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy proceeding, referred to cotton excise duty, which he regarded was wrong in principle and wholly indefensible. No European country had imposed a tax of this nature, and if any Government had done so that Government would not have survived for twenty-four hours. The mill industry was the only industry that was properly growing in India and the excise duty would only throttle it. The sudden jump of duty from two and half to ten was most unjustifiable at present and it was contrary to the assurances which Sir Malcolm Hailey gave last year.

Sir Edgar Holberton attributed the growth of Military expenditure to the increase in sedition, in rebellion and serious political strikes with no economic justification, as also in a heavy loss of exchange, which would not be avoided as long as the first three factors continued. It was essential to maintain an army, the strength of which must be decided by the Central Government. Sir Edgar then condemned the taxation of machinery as affecting the industrial growth of this country and urged the exemption of tax in respect of contracts for machinery entered into before the 28th February. Referring to the cotton excise duty, the speaker wanted reduction to seven and half per cent. and asked Government to bring in, as an emergency measure, a consumption tax as in Japan on cotton, kerosine and salt, which could be removed the moment the financial stringency disappeared.

"NOT A BAD BUDGET."

Sir Arthur Froom thought the budget was not a bad one and said the proposals contained therein were only expected in view of their financial difficulties. He was in entire agreement with the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member that the Military expenditure could not be reduced and felt convinced that the Army Department had done everything in the direction of economy. It must, in this connection, be remembered that India had not got to maintain a navy like other countries. Japan, for instance, was maintaining a navy the cost of which was a third of their budget and so India must at least maintain an army not only against external invasion but also for internal security. Sir Arthur Froom then opposed the tax on machinery and said if the Government insisted on that tax they would be only charging the capital. In conclusion he declared that opinion on the cotton excise duty would not be so adverse as to necessiate its withdrawal.

RETRENCHMENT ONLY SOLUTION.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna considered it most unfortunate that Reforms have been heralded with a terrible set back, due to gloomy financial position. He felt that if a gift of one hundred million sterling had not been given to England, during the war in a desperate hurry and without practically ally consulting the country, India's balances would have been on the right side and they would not have faced the deficit of ninety crores, during the last four years. The only way out of the difficulty was retrenchment. Fortunately the Government members were not like the rabid and perversely unfair critics of the type of the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and had promised a Retrenchment Committee, whose power were unfortunately limited only to civil expenditure. The cry all over the world was far a reduction. The Geddes axe had recommended big cuts and in England and in India, they could only effect a material reduction by lowered Military expenditure. Despite the Government explanations, the country would remain unconvinced about the necessity of the high Military figure and the Assembly should refuse to vote for grants unless the Government made up their minds to substantially reduce the Military estimates. Retrenchment alone was their salvation, but money was to be found by Government.

Prof. Kale said they had been presented an impossible budget. He blamed the Government for mismanagement of finances, thereby bringing the country to the present crisis. His objection was that almost all proposals for fresh taxation would fall in lot of the poor people. This year's budget was the most dismal and uninspiring that had been his fortune (a voice, "misfortune") to read. He would have considered the desirability of fresh taxation if it had been dictated by expenses for improvement of national and nation building departments. No representative of the people could support the budget as presented.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh opposed the increase in duty on salt.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha admitted that high prices were responsible for swelling expenditure, but correspondingly with increase in prices, revenues had also considerably risen. Conciliation rather than Military force should be resorted to, to meet the present discontent, thereby effecting large economics in army estimates. He criticised at length, the various taxation proposals and appealed to the Finance Member so to recast his budget in the light of suggestions, that contingency of its rejection be avoided.

At this stage the Council rose for one hour for lunch.

At 2-30 the Council of State resumed sitting. Mr. Maricair thought that after all that had been said by the elderly statesmen who had preceded him, he did not want to debate at length on the objectionable features of the budget. But he must add his voice of condemnation of raising money by taxation of Kerosine, salt, machinery, postage, and excise cotton, which would heavily hit the poor.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas thought that the Government Members should put their heads together and devise some means of getting out of the impasse. He appealed to the Commander-in-Chief to cut down the expense on the Military if not in its strength and urged that a good beginning be made towards Indianisation of the Army so that India might attain Swaraj in the real sense of the term as early as possible.

A HOLLOW PLEA.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali pointed out that the propostion that revenue must meet the expenditure was inherently wrong and urged the adoption of the correct proposition that expenditure should be within the revenue. It was the duty of the Police to maintain order in the country and the plea that the Military must come in was, therefore, hollow. There was at present no danger of foreign aggression on India and this was, therefore the right time for effecting economy in the Military expenditure. As regards the taxation proposals Mr. Raza Ali said that his objection to them was that it was the poor who were more mercilessly taxed than the rich. He particularly objected to the increase in the passenger fares and the salt duty. In conclusion Mr. Raza Ali said "If you really want money to cover the deficit then take us into your confidence, lay before us the figures both on the Civil and the Military side for vote, and then it will be our duty to help you after, of course, seeing how much of retrenchment you have effected. The budget you have presented is a purely onesided budget. I strongly object to Government getting all the halfpence and we getting the kicks. You are solely responsible for the taxation and I protect against the manner in which you have been treating us ever since we have chosen to come here."

MILITARY POLICY.

The Commander-in-Chief intervened in the discussion at this stage and defended the Military Policy and also gave an explanation with reference to some of his remarks made in the Assembly which have been misinterpreted by some members. His Excellency began by defending the policy of the Army by giving almost the same arguments as given in the Assembly yesterday. He hoped next year it might be possible to carry out further economics but believed that as long as the internal and external situation did not clear up, no drastic and substantial retrenchment in the Military expenditure could possibly be effected. His Excellency emphatically repudiated the suggestion that they were occupying Waziristan in order to keep a surplus army engaged and added "We have gone there against our will in order to protect our peaceful citizens on our own administrative border. There is no more unpopular service in the army to-day than to have to go to Waziristan."

He continued that if some one else took the charge of the turbulent or if some one transported them to some other area or if

(Continued on next Page.)

MOSLEM DESIRE.

GENERAL SETTLEMENT WITH TURKEY

TREATY WITH SULTAN NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 8.

In the House of Commons Lt.-Col. Lestrange Malone suggested immediate negotiations with Mustapha Kemal with a view to agreement.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said Government believed that Moslem interests in India and the East desired, as did Government, a general settlement with Turkey embracing all Turkish territories. A Treaty of peace must be concluded with the sovereign of the State, namely the Sultan. The whole question would be discussed at the meeting in Paris very soon.

PROBLEM OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S PLAN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., March 8.

The problem of hundreds of thousands of Russian refugees in Europe was raised to-day in the House of Commons when in moving the supplementary Foreign Office estimates, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that it included three hundred thousand pounds sterling, (making the total eleven hundred thousand,) for the maintenance in Egypt, Cyprus and Malta of the ex-officers and families of General Deniken's force, which, originally ten thousand, was now five thousand. As many had joined General Wrangel's movement.

The League of Nations was considering the question of taking over the whole problem of Russian refugees, and placing them in the pro-Slav Balkan countries, the cost being met by powers interested.

GERMAN PAYMENTS SINCE ARMISTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 8.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission states that the total payments in cash and kind, and the cessions of State property by Germany, since the armistice to December 31st last, total 6,487,856,000 gold marks of which, 1,041,419,000 are direct payments.

GERMANY'S BONA-FIDES.

TO BE PROVED AT ANY COST

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd.12-30 p.m., March 8.

Berlin.—The Foreign Minister, Herr Bathenau in the Reichstag said that the Government were agreed that the effort must be made, at all costs, to shew her enemies that Germany was prepared to discharge the reparations liabilities to the limits of her capacity. He expressed the hope that the Entente would enable Germany to raise a large loan with which to satisfy her creditors.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN PARIS ON MARCH 22ND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., March 8.

The Near East conference will be held at Paris on March 22nd. The Kemalist mission is expected to come to London after its stay in Paris. Youssouf Kemal is probably anxious to get into touch with the British Government prior to the conference.

IMMIGRATION INTO KENYA

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., March 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr Churchill, referring to the restrictions on immigration into Kenya and Tanganyika, denied that they were directed against British working men, as was alleged in the question by Colonel Wedgwood. Mr. Churchill pointed out the great undesirability of permitting destitute immigrants to land and rove over the Colony, colliding with the natives in the territories where the conditions were most exceptional and peculiar.

He further declared that the conditional deposit of 375 florins was not imposed in order to keep Indians out of the Colonies.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIA'S LIABILITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain to-day admitted that India was a party to the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference at the Imperial Conference in 1917. He pointed out that the Indian Fiscal Commission, which would advise with regard to the desirability of adopting the principle, had not yet reported, and the Government of India had declared their intention of deferring action until the report was received.

COALITION RECORD

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ACHIVEMENT.

IR A. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 8.

Sir A. J. Balfour was entertained to luncheon by the City Carlton Club to-day. In the course of a speech, refering to Conservative differences on the subject of the Coalition, he said he would remain a Conservative till he went to the land where political parties no longer interested him. (Laughter). Neverthless, he emphatically asserted that the country's interests at present were best served by the Coalition.

The Party System was admirable, but was a fair weather system. The Irish settlement illustrated the value of the Coalition. Never was there a time when the co-operation of parties was more necessary than now. It was impossible to think that the complex problems of unemployment, India, Egypt, and Ireland could have been handled more successfully by a Government, drawn from a restricted section of the population, than by a Government of all shades of opinion working harmoniously.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George as one of the greatest figures in the history of the world and asked what was the good of abusing him.

"PROTAGONIST OF RECONCILIATION."

TRIBUTE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 8.

The political crisis has excited interest abroad, and it is noteworthy that both the French and the German comments display the anxiety lest Mr. Lloyd George should resign, the former expressing the opinion that his resignation would endanger the Anglo-French rapprochement and eventual alliance, and the later regarding the Premier as the protagonist of European reconciliation and reconstruction.

CRITICISM OF BRITAIN'S PERSIAN POLICY.

AMENDMENT REJECTED IN COMMONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., March 8.

Col. Wedgewood moved the formal reduction of the Persian items by ten pounds sterling. Commander Kenworthy declared that running right through our strategical and political policy in the Caucasus was the slimy trial of oil interests. Mr. Harmsworth said that Lord Curzon's policy in Persia had been the policy of this country for at least a century. Commander Kenworthy's suggestion about oil was perfectly ludicrous. He hoped he could confidently say that the payments in respect of the military mission and the transport of Cossacks were the last. The amendment was rejected by two hundred and forty-nine votes to eighty-seven.

ADVANCES TO PERSIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE ESTIMATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 8.

In the House of Commons, moving a supplementary Foreign Office estimate, Mr. Harmsworth explained that two items represented advances to Persia. In the first place seven thousand five hundred sterling was half of the cost of the military mission to Teheran, which was without a result owing to the Anglo-Persian agreement falling through. Government were bearing the other half of the cost. Secondly, thirty thousand sterling was the cost of maintaining in Mesopotamia Russian officers from the disbanded Persian Cossack Division and transporting them to their destinations.

WAR CHARGES AND DEBTS.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

The supplementary army estimates £4,900,000 sterling have been used on account of the terminal charges of the war including the charges of £3,800,000 sterling payable to the Government of India in respect of the troops employed in the Imperial service after the war; £550,000 sterling payable to the East African Protectorates in respect of war charges; and the payment of £86,000 sterling to the civil administration of Iraq in settlemen of the accounts between the military an civil departments to April 1st, 1921.

ON BRINK OF BANKRUPTCY.

RESULTS OF TWO DAYS' BATTLE.

GOVT'S TRUCULENT ATTITUDE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Government of India has not only chosen to pursue its unbounded financial profligacy quite impervious to public opinion but has added insult to the injury. No less than thirty non-official Indian members of the Legislative Assembly cried hoarse against the stupid policy of the Government that has brought the country to a financial ruin but the bureaucracy has remained obstinate. The Democratic Party, which has been given a separate block, directed its missiles against that all devouring and all desolating Moloch, the Army Department and declared in unequivocal terms that if the Government did not reduce the Military expenditure it would use when occasion comes whatever power the Assembly has been blessed with under the Reforms Act and either block the Finance Bill by throwing out all taxation proposals or refuse to grant such demands as would force the administration to run with a deficit largely uncovered. Mr. Rangachari Dr. Gour and Bhai Man Singh were vehement in their criticisms of this most depressing Budget, and another member went even so far as to suggest that the management of this insolvent Government required to be taken over by some court of wards. But all these missiles though strong in themselves proved no more effective on the Government than those of the Lilliputians on Gulliver. The speech of the Commander-in-Chief was really the eye-opener as it revealed to the co-operators, as nothing else could the obstinate resoluteness of the Government in all its nakedness. The Russian bogey no longer exists, but there is the Waziristan expedition in order to protect the life and property of our poor fellow-subjects on the Frontiers. No doubt the Afghan Treaty has been signed; but the ink with which the signatures were put in has not yet dried and coming nearer home, although the Moplah Rebellion has been quelled after six months still sedition is rife on account of the wicked non-co-operators and there is great unrest in the country often bursting in violence necessitating the calling out of troops. This in brief sums up the arguments of Lord Rawlinson who, although professedly a servant of the Assembly, would not listen to the advice of his paymasters but would maintain the existing fighting strength of the army at any cost and not Indianise it at the rate at which it was demanded. "In fact the process of Indianisation must be gradual for the simple reason that at present time the Indian officers with the requisite standard of education to replace the British element do not exist in the British service. It takes nearly twenty-five years to train an officer to be in charge of command and in the case of Indians we can hardly hope to succeed in training them within a less period." So it will be some generations before the Indian army could be Indianised and several centuries before we could be self-governing in the real sense of the term. This most offensive utterance of Lord Rawlinson was, according to Mr. Kamat, more disappointing than the budget itself and the non-official speeches that followed were all expressive of this one feeling. Munshi Iswar Saran desparately and in plain language asked how long then are we to wait for any reduction in the army? Am I to understand that the next year's budget will contain a larger deficit than this year's?" And the reply came from Sir Godfrey Fell that so long as the non-co-operators continued their seditious propaganda there was no use of crying for reduction. This effusion of the Army Secretary was most offensive and disgusting to the Assembly and the Secretary of the Democratic Party Mr. M. K. Reddi promised in effect to non-co-operate with the Government proposals for taxation. "We have determined not to become a party to your taxation bills. You can restore the grants if you like by your ordinance but we have nothing to do with your extravagance, much less your demands for grands." This clear expresson of the extreme dissatisfaction of the Democratic Party, the only party that counts for something in this bobbleshop at the audacious proposals in the budget to cover the huge deficit caused by the bungling of that financial meteor in the Indian Civil Service was really the warning voice of the non-official members and an indication of what their attitude would be towards the taxation proposals. But Sir Malcolm Hailey, undaunted by these threats, offered a counter threat by stating that further constitutional reforms for India lay in the hands of the British Parliament, and if this Assembly would behave so badly as not to agree to the taxes then woe be to this country which would convert the supporters of the Reforms Act in England into enemies of the progress of India. Sir Malcolm would not even heed the advice of his European friends like Sir Montagu Webb and Mr. Darcy Lindsay who offered some partial solution of the present financial difficulty by suggestions of imposition of silver duty and revision of the exchange policy; because as the Finance Member himself admitted, they would not cover a corner of their deficit and so the two days' battle only left the Government unrepentant for their ruinous Military expenditure and oblivous to all popular demands. They have gone completely mad and the Moderates and Co-operators are quite aghast at the situation. I have had conversations with many non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and they all bitterly resent the truculent attitude of Lord Reading's Government as exhibited by the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member. The Democratic Party seems determined to carry on the fight on the tenth instant. When the votes on demands comes up. But how much they can really prove useful to the taxpayers' interests in the face of the Government opposition and what organisation counter to the in[illegible] Democratic Party must be decided by their future course of action. Meanwhile the Council of State will have its own sham fight on the Budget to-day and the discussion in that sleepy hollow is bound to be even more infructuous than what it has been in the Assembly.

SITUATION IN LIMERICK.

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN RIVAL FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 8.

The local commanders of the rival Irish forces in Limerick have concluded an agreement that neither side, should interfere with the other. The Free State Minister of Defence has arrived and later opened more formal negotiations.

FIRING IN BELFAST.

BOMBS THROWN AT SOLDIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 8.

A sharp renewal of firing in Belfast to-day resulted in four persons being killed. A bomb was thrown at a party of soldiers, two of whom were wounded. A second bomb damaged a public house.

CABLE ITEMS.

General Sir Reginald Wingate's daughter, Victoria, was married, at St George's Hanover Square, to Captain Henry Dan of the Indian army.

A Havas Paris messa[illegible] reports tha a party of prominent Dutch merchant and shippers have arrived at Lyons to visit the fair which [illegible]ain has been an unqualified success. The Dutch visitors were th guests of the City Council at luncheon. Mayor of the city and the

Washington.—The State Department has requested China to take immediate step with a view to the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Skelton the America Medical missionary, near Batang, Tibet.

New York.—Denmark has challenged f the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

New York.—Spain has challenged for the Davis Cup.

The result of the bye-election at Wolverhampton (West), consequent on the death of Sir Alfred Bird, is Sir Robert Bird (Co. Unionist) 16,890; Mr. Walkden (Labour), 13,799. No change.

Paris.—The death is announced of the French tennis player, Laurents.

LORD LYTTON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LEAVES FOR INDIA ON 9TH MARCH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., March 8.

His Majesty received Lord Lytton in audience to-day who kissed hands on his appointment. His Majesty conferred the order of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Lord and Lady Lytton subsequently lunched with Their Majesties. They leave London for India on the 9th of March and will embark on Naldera at Marseilles.

ARREST OF CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

A wire from Moradabad dated March 4th says:—Messrs. Chandoo Lal and Mohammed Ismile, Congress and Khilafat Workers of Sambhal have been arrested under section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act, in connection with Entally disturbances during the last Calcutta Hartal on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Calcutta, in the course of which one man was killed and several wounded, as alleged, owing to excess of Police and Civil Guards and which is being enquired into by the Magistrate of Sealdah. In connection, an identification parade was held to-day at the Sealdah Police Court, of Sergeants attended in uniform. Some 30 witnesses identified Sergeant Dover and ex-Sergeant Purcell, the former as having pointed the revolver and the latter as having assaulted the people in the crowd.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal unveiled on Tuesday afternoon, the I. C. S. War Memorial erected at Writers' Building, Calcutta, to perpetuate the memory of N. Bonham Carter, J. C. Jack, H. T. Cullis, R. B. Steele and T. Clough, five Bengal officers of the Service who fell in the European war. (A. P.)

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the tribesmen would agree to stop their raids and depradations, no one would be more pleased than the army. However, next year they could look forward to a considerable reduction in this direction. He reminded the house that the Military expenditure included the cost of movements of troops to quell disturbances. In fact this expense should be borne by the Provincial Governments who sought the help of the Military. His Excellency corrected the statement by a previous speaker that the cost of the Army was fifty per cent. As a matter of fact when the provincial and central revenues were taken together, the percentage of the army estimates to the total revenues of India was only thirty per cent. The amount that had been budgetted for his department was the result of a considered decision of the Government of India. Concluding His Excellency said: "Speaking in another place yesterday, I made the following remarks in connection with India's progress towards the Dominion status and self-government. I said in company with the other departments of the state, the Army must eventually be Indianised. But will it ever be possible either in the Army or in the Civil Services to completely Indianse them and to wholly eliminate the British element either in one or in the other? I venture to think that it will be at least several generations before any such development can take place. I went on to say that we were making a beginning in the case of the army. I understand that my remarks have been misinterpreted as meaning that the Government of India propose to defer the policy of Indianisation for many a year. It was far from my intention to convey this impression. On the contrary, I am endeavouring loyally to carry out the policy of the Government of India, with which I am in complete accord to substitute Indian for British officers in the Indian Army as rapidly as is possible consistently with the efficiency of the Army for which I am responsible. All that I meant to convey by my remarks, which in this connection were an expression of my personal views, was this that I do not believe that India will wish, for several generations at least if indeed ever, to deprive herself entirely of the services of the British officers, military and civil, who have done in the past as they will assuredly do in the future such great work for the country to which so many of us have devoted the best years of our lives (applause).

Sir Dinsha Wacha thought that India had benefited a good deal on account of war, as was evidenced by the trade boom in 1919 and 1920. If Government of India's finances had grown worse, it was because there had been for some years past the accumulation of small deficits and because of the fact that expenditure was allowed to outrun the revenue. The other factor was that Railway surplus had been allowed to be mixed up with the general revenue instead of utilising it for the development of railways. However, past was past. Now considering the taxation proposals, excise duty on cotton was most monstrous and uneconomic taxation. Never in the history of any country had there been a tax on the indigenous industry of such a useful commodity as cotton and Sir Dinsha, therefore, appealed to the Finance Member to consider the question of its reduction from the point of view of the half clothed and unclothed humanity in India. He similarly pleaded on behalf of the poor masses for a substantial reduction in salt duty and advised the Government against overburdening the already burdened animal. Concluding Sir Dinsha vehemently spoke against the increase in the military expenditure. This increase was largely brought about by the War Office absorbing the Indian revenue consequent on the amalgamation scheme which must be abolished.

NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan protested against the reduction in strength of the army which was quite necessary to protect India against any foreign aggression. He agreed with the taxation proposals as a whole but pointed out that the poor should not be taxed.

Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, explained certain figures in the budget estimate about which there had been some misconception in the House.

Dewan Bahadur Ramabadhra Naidu and Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das also opposed the budget especially where it affected the poor.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyangar followed in the same strain. He said both the Member and the Government should ignore the cry of Diehards like Sir Watson Smyth, and should try to cooperate in making the Reforms a success.

NEITHER THREAT NOR CHALLENGE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in winding up the debate covered in main the grounds stated by him yesterday in the Assembly and concluded by making it clear that his remarks of yesterday about the effect of the Assembly's attitude towards the Budget were neither a threat nor a challenge. Rather the threat and the challenge came from the non-officials who had said that they would wash their hands off the Budget and would leave the sole responsibility, therefore, to the Government. He had only asked the Assembly to consider what would be the effect of such an attitude in regard to their aspirations for a speedy advance on the path of constitutional reforms.

He added "My words were to emphasise simply the advice of a friend who has always been interested in India's advance on the path of constitutional reforms. It is the advice of a friend to those whom that advance would profit and help and it was given in that spirit and that spirit alone."

At quarter to seven the Council of State concluded discussion and adjourned till the 15th instant.

APPEAL TO REVISE BUDGET.

PROGRESSIVE ASSN'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

The following has been wired to the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Finance by Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Bombay Progressive Association:—"The Council of the Bombay Progressive Association emphatically protests against the proposed enormous increase in taxation as betraying a lamentable lack of foresight and statesmanship, as beyond taxable capacity and striking a heavy blow at the industrial and economic growth of the country. The Council is of the opinion that unless severe economy and drastic retrenchment in all departments of State are achieved there is no chance of establishing an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure even with the additional taxation. The Council is painfully conscious that the present legislatures have no means of controlling the expenditure. The Council believes that the present deplorable state of the finances is largely due to the enormous reckless growth of Military and civil expenditure, disproportionate was contribution of 140 millions and reverse council muddle. The Council considers that a wholesale retrenchment in Military and civil expenditure is imperative as a preliminary to further taxation. The incidence of Military expenditure of 56 per cent of the total revenue is crushing in the extreme and without parallel in any country in peace time, making the progress of the country in healthy channel, impossible. The Council considers that the proposed taxation will deepen the discontent and alienate the sympathy and support even of the sober sections of the people. The Council emphatically protests against increasing the salt tax, postage, railway fares and dutives on kerosine, matches and sugar which will prove disastrous to all but the richest. The Council suggest the advisability of raising the import duty to 25 and even 30 per cent on cloth and luxuries. The Council deprecates more than 100 per cent increase in the cotton excise in deference to the Lancashire clamour and considers the increase of duty on machinery, stores etc. as detrimental to India's growth, and inconsistent with the Government's declared policy for industrial assistance. The Council is convinced that the increases of income and super taxes will impede the industrial progress of the country. The Council strongly recommends to the Government and legislature to revise the budget in the light of the country's unanimous demand and in tune with the public sentiment."

KENYA QUESTION.

The following has been wired to the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Chairman of the Bombay Progressive Association:—

"The Council of the Bombay Progressive Association after careful and anxious consideration urges an early settlement of the Kenya Indians' question on the basis of equal rights consistently with India's position in the Empire. The question causes intense anxiety and indignation in India with disastrous results. The Kenya Indians are getting restless owing to the extraordinary delay. The Counril urges the Imperial Government to accept their full and unimpeachable rights as to residence, trade, lane ownership, and franchise without racial discrimination."

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 2-50 a.m., Mar. 8.

The following are English Foot ball results:—

Firit Division.—Blackburn nil Newcastle two.

Second Division.—Barnsley two Fulham one.

Stoke one, Derby one.

Southern Division.—Luton nil Reading one.

Gillingham three, Extra nil.

HORSE AGENCY LITIGATION.

DETAILS OF JUDGMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

The House of Lords dismissed Mr. Galstaun's appeal against the verdict in favour of the International Horse Agency by a majority, Lords Buckmaster and Sumner dissenting. Lord Buckmaster said he was unable to find sufficient material to support the plaintiffs' claim, whilst Lord Sumner expressed the opinion that Justice Rowlatt was right in giving judgment for Mr. Galstaun. He was unable to find in the correspondence any introduction by the plaintiffs of the horse or the owner to the defendant and opined that the plaintiffs were acting for the seller, not the buyer.

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

CALICUT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 8.

The District Magistrate has notified that no meeting or procession of more than five persons shall be held within the scheduled area without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate except in case of a meeting *bona fide* held for religious purposes or for amusement in a recognised place of worship or amusement and a meeting of persons residing in one house and gathering in such house. The Malabar Reconstruction Committee have deputed some well known and influential gentlemen of Calicut to the disturbed area to inspect and report on the condition of local inhabitants.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

CONGRESS A FETISH.

We must avoid the Congres becoming a fetish. I love the idea of everybody becoming a Congressman and everybody yielding willing and intelligent obedience to the Congress resolutions. But I abhor the idea of anybody becoming a Congressman merely because it is an iold or a great institution or yielding obedience to its resolutions whether one likes it or no. The rule of majority has a narrow application, i.e., one should yield to the majority in matters of detail. But it is slavery to be amenable to the majority no mater what its decisions are. Thus notwithstanding Congress resolution, it is wrong, in my opinion, to withdraw from Councis not to covet election thereto, if one believes that Councils are even a tolerably good institution. It is similarly wrong for a lawyer to suspend practice merely because the Congress says so. Democracy is not a state in which people act like sheep. Under democracy individual liberty of opinion and action is jealously guarded. I therefore believe that the minority has a perfect right to act differently from the majority so long as it does not act in the name of the Congress. A practising lawyer may become a Congressman, he cannot be called a non-cooperator. He cannot and should not, therefore, be on the All-India Congress Committee. Similarly one who does not wear hand-spon and hand-woven khaddar or a title-holder or a Councillor may not be called "non-cooperators" though all these may be Congressmen.

But not only do I think that a Congressman is not bound by the resolutions which he does not approve of, he is also entitled always to go beyond the Congress resolutions, provided that he does not violate the creed and if he does not act in the name of the Congress. Supposing that the restrictions put by the Congress do not suit a particular province, that that province has even voted against them, that that province finds that it can look after itself, it has every right to go forward and justify its rebellion by success. The Congress only finds the highest common factor, but it may conceivably be far short of the requirements of a particular province. That province may, if it has confidence and if it is not likely to jeopardise any Congress interest, certainly go on with its own programme on its own responsibility and at the risk of a vote of censure from the Congress. This, in my opinion, is what the spirit of democracy requires. What I have stated is an illustration of domestic civil disobedience. Thus and thus only shall we save ourselves from false idolatry.

FOR KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

I continue to receive complaints from many quarters that the Khilafat members do not comply with the conditions of the Congress pledge for volunteers and that they raise religious objections. I venture to point out that all the religious objections were considered by distinguished Ulemas at the Congress and the pledge was framed in consultation with them. I would, therefore, urge Khilafat Committee to give their full co-operation to the Congress. Indeed, every Mussulman who belongs to a Khilafat Committee should deem it his duty to belong also to the Congress. There can be only one national organisation. That organisation is the Congress, and Mussulmans should make it as much their own as the Hindus. That is the least required to demonstrate Hindu-Muslim unity.

KHADDAR INDISPENSABLE.

I regret to find that Jamiet-ul-Ulma has sent the Working Committee a pledge for the volunteers which is highly unsatisfactory. That pledge does not insist upon khaddar for personal wear. Every condition is an integral part of the Congress pledge and I hold it to be as essential as Hindu-Muslim unity. Break up the unity and you break up Swaraj. Give up khaddar and you will find it impossible to lift the masses from the economic and moral degradation. Unity between races and the re-enthronement of the spinning wheel in India's sixty million homes give you the requisite strength to fight the Government, if you are non-violent. I gladly concede that you can easily fight the Government with arms without the unity and without the spinning wheel. The result will be not Swaraj, but one plunderer giving place to his superior and between the two a greater grinding of the masses. I invite both the Hindus and the Mussulmans who love India to fight such a prospect even unto death. I therefore urge the Jamiet to give immediate effect to the request of the Working Committee. The Khilafat Committees have been giving, on the whole, great strength and assistance to Congress organisations. As time goes forward, the cooperation should grow stronger. There is just a danger of the two organisations running in opposite directions. Each must help the other as the one eye requires full cooperation of the other.

There will no doubt be variety of work in the two organisations. But on cardinal matters, i.e., non-violence, khaddar and unity among all the races, there is no room for variety or degrees. I understand that the Jamiet has been told that khaddar is not always available. Of course it is not available is some places where the workers have not carried out their trust. But they should know that in Bombay and Ahmedabad and in many other places khaddar can be had in any quantity required. These are the prices at which the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad, supplies khaddar:—

Khaddar suitable for suiting 9 as. per yard.

Khaddar suitable for shirting 7 as. per yard.

NEEDLESS NERVOUSNESS.

I am sorry that I find a nervous fear among some Hindus and Mahomedans that I am undermining their faith and that I am even doing irreparable harm to India by my uncompromising preaching of non-violence. They seem almost to imply that violence is their creed. I touch a tender spot if I talk about extreme non-violence in their presence. They confound me with texts from the Mahabharata and the Koran eulogising or permitting violence. Of the Mahabharata I can write without restraint, but the most devout Mahomedan will not, I hope, deny me the privilege of understanding the message of the Prophet. I make bold to say that violence is the creed of no religion and that whereas non-violence in most cases is obligatory in all, violence is merely permissible in some cases. But I have not put before India the final form of non-violence. The non-violence that I have preached from Congress platforms is non-violence as a policy. But even policies require honest adherence in thought, word and deed. If I believe that honesty is the best policy, surely whilst I so believe, I must be honest in thought, word and deed; otherwise I become an imposter. Non-violence being a policy means that it can upon due notice be given up when it proves unsuccessful or ineffective. But simple morality demands that whilst a particular policy is pursued, it must be pursued with all one's heart. It is simple policy to march along a certain route, but the soldier who marches with a unsteady step along that route is liable to be summarily dismissed. I become therefore incredulous when people talk to me sceptically about non-violence or are seized with fright at the very mention of the word non-violence. If they do not believe in the expedient of non-violence, they must denounce it but not claim to believe in the expedient when their heart resists it. How disastrous it would be, if not believing in violence even as an expedient, I joined, say, a violence party and approached a gun with a perturbed heart! The reader will believe me when I say that I have the capacity for killing a fly. But I do not believe in killing even flies. Now suppose I joined an expedition for fly-killing as an expedient. Will I not be expected before being permitted to join the expedition to use all the available engines of destruction whilst I remained in the army of fly-killers? If those who are in the Congress and the Khilafat Committees will perceive this simple truth, we shall certainly either finish the struggle this year to a successful end or be so sick of non-violence as to give up the pretension and set about devising some other programme.

I hold that Swami Shraddhanandji has been needlessly criticised for the proposition he intended to move. His argument is absolutely honest. He thinks that we as a body do not really believe in non-violence even as a policy. Therefore we shall never fulfil th programme of non-violence. Therefore, he says, let us go to the Councils and get what crumbs we may. He was trying to show the unreality of the position of those who believe in the policy with their lips, whereas they are looking forward to violence for final deliverance. I do say that if Congressmen do not fully *believe* in the policy, thy are doing an injury to the country by pretending to follow it. If vioence is to be the basis of future government, the Councillors are undoubtedly the wisest. For it is through the Councils that by the same devices by which the present administrators rule us, the Councilors hope to seize power from the former's hands. I have little doubt that those who nurse violence in their bosoms will find no benefit from the lip profession of non-violence. I urge therefore with all the vehemence at my command that those who do not believe in non-violence should secede from the Congress and from non-cooperation and prepare to seek election or re-join law courts or Government colleges as the case may be. Let there be no manner of doubt that Swaraj established by non-violent means will be different in kind from the Swaraj that can be established by armed rebellion. Police and punishments there will be even under such Swaraj. But there would be no room for brutalities such as we witness to-day both on the part of the people and the Government. And those, whether they call themselves Hindus or Mussulmans, who do not fully believe in the policy of non-violence should abandon both non-cooperation and non violence.

For me, I am positive that neither in the Koran nor in the Mahabharata there is any sanction for and approval of the triumph of violence. Though there is repulsion enough in Nature, she *lives* by attraction. Mutual love enables Nature to persist. Man does not live by destruction. Self-love compels regard for others. Nations cohere because there is mutual regard amng the individuals composing them. Some day we must extend the national law to the universe even as we have extended the family law to form nations—a larger family. God has ordained that India should be such a nation. For so far as reason can perceive, India cannot become free by armed rebellion for generations. India can become free by refraining from national violence. India has now become tired of rule based upon violence. That to me is the message of the plains. The people of the plains do not know what it is to put up an organised armed fight. And they must become free, for they want freedom. They have realised that power seized by violence will only result is their greater grinding.

Such at any rate is the reasoning that has given birth to the *policy*, not the *dharma*, of non-violence. And even as a Mussulman or a Hindu believing in violence applies the creed of non-violence in his family, so are both called upon without question to apply the policy of non-violence in their mutual relations and in their relation to other races and classes not excluding Englishmen. Those who do not believe in this policy and do not wish to live up to it in full, retard the movement by remaining in it.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROGRAMME OF CONTRACTIVE WORK.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi wires from Delhi under date March 7th:—

A special meeting of the members and workers was held on the 7th March for giving effect to the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. The sitting lasted from 3 to 10 p.m. After much discussion the following resolution was adopted unanimously. In pursuance of the recent resolution of the All-India Congress Committee held in Delhi on the 24th 25th February, the Provincial Congress Committee direct all the Districts Congress Committees to at once engage themselves in completing the constructive programme laid down by the resolution with the fullest effort and zeal in recognizing and completing the Congress organization of the District and in starting the following activities in the District so as to prepare the country for non-violent civil disobedience at the earliest possible opportunity.

(1) To complte the quota of membership of the Congress and to enlist at least a good proportion of the population as members of the Congress having explained to them fully the object of the Indian National Congress; (2) To realize from the members and sympathisers of the Congress one per cent. of their last year's income for the Tilak Memorial and Swarajya Fund; (3) to duly organize the Swadeshi movement and popularize the use of the spinning wheel and "khaddar"; (4) To organize the enlistment of volunteers as to ensure full obedience by every one of them to all the items of the pledge; (5) To carry the message of the Congress to every village and corner of the country, so as to secure a perfect atmosphere of non-violence and (6) to devise and introduce practical means to give effect to the following items of the resolution, viz., (1) social service (2) protection of the rights of the depressed classes and (3) establishment of Punchayets.

INCUBUS OF PRESS.

(Continued from page 5.)

whole Police force was rotten and was useless. It was absolutely untrue to say that the people did not value the protection they received from the Police. Whenever riots occurred the people cried for the protection of those very villains, those very beasts and brutes! They were necessary for the protection of life in the land..

Coming to the Matiari case he said as a responsible Government they had to consider all the sides of the case. The responsibility lay not on the shoulders of the Commission, but of the Government. Both the Government and the Commission agreed in one respect that the N.C.O. were mainly responsible for the disturbance. They were the attackers and they were the disturbers and it was a very important point to remember. They intimidated the Police Sub-Inspector, who had only one Policeman with him, who was escorting the Hindu members of the Aman Sabha late in the evening. A cooler man would have stopped firing at an earlier opportunity, but the sub-inspector did not. About the first class Magistrate he was dismissed for cowardice, for not helping, in maintaining law and order.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said they were not satisfied with the statement made by the Home Member. There was an uneasy feeling prevailing in Bombay with the cases of indiscipline prevailing among the Police officers. There was no proof given that any adequate measures were taken to punish the guilty officers. He referred to Dr. Kapadias' case and said it was typical of police treatment.

Mr. Hayward said the case was under enquiry.

Mr. Dumasia thanked him for that assurance. He then referred to Mr. Taquis' case.

Mr. Hayward said the charge of cowardice had been admitted by the man.

Mr. Dumasia challenged that statement. Continuing he said they should put down all indiscipline among the Police.

Mr. Halkatti moved the closure.

After Mr. Dadubhai had briefly replied he withdrew the motion.

Under the head miscellaneous an item of Rs. 26,000 for revision of salaries of Inspectors of the Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisance departments. Mr. Kanjij had moved the deletion of it and his motion was carried.

The total demand was then granted for all the heads under Mr. Hayward.

The Council then adjourned.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" has on board the outward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 8th instant.

WHOSE PRIVILEGE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was quite a storm in a teapot in the Council Chamber of the Bombay Government presided over by Sir Narayan, caused by the letter published on the now famous 1st of March, 1922 A.D., in the "Bombay Chronicle" over the pseudonym "A Member." Going through the letter one fails to catch a single sentence which should be made the subject-matter of so summary a sentence as proposed or suggested by Sir Narayan. The only reference to Mr. Chaughule is that he was absent on a certain day. The other gentlemen referred to are Mr. Chitale, Mr. Purshottamdas, Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Petit. The first of these is described as he should be. This gentleman voted against the quadrupling of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the local distance, although he knew nothing of the need of the lakhs of inhabitants staying in the suburbs of Bombay. This gentleman did actually express a feeling of being overwhelmed by the sixty lakhs' cut made by the Government. Mr. Purshottamdas went to the length of saying that for this cut of sixty lakhs he was prepared to give the Government all they wanted and actually spoke for giving a blank cheque to Mr. Pratt to cause what were described by a rich Bombayite as minor harassments.

These are facts. Are they to be suppressed? The pity of the position is that no member of the Council asked nor did the President mention what portions of the letter offended the privilege of the House. So far as Mr. Hayward is concerned, we do not seriously complain against him for failing to point out what were the statements that would have been ruled out of order in the Council. Mr. Hayward may be desiring the wholesale suppression of papers like "The Chronicle." But one did expect a publicist like Sir Narayan to be more explicit. There is a further vagueness on the point. Sir Narayan said that it was a breach of privilege for a member to write to the Press certain things. Supposing a member of a Council is to have certain restrictions put on him, why should the newspaper be punished for the member's delinquency? What a member of the Council may be precluded from saying is not necessarily to be forbidden to a citizen. Sir Narayan was very anxious for the privilege of the House and quite oblivious to the superior privilege of the ultimate masters of the House, viz., the electors. Sir Narayan goes to punish the paper, but does he realise that he penalises the people who pay him? The Press has a right and it is to be hoped that there will be a consolidated fight, put up for maintaining it. The Press has a duty to the people which it must be allowed to perform whether the soft-skinned Councillors like it or not. The people have a right to know what is going on in the Council. They are entitled to know how the Pradhans of the Council behave. There are going to be elections hereafter and the electors must be furnished with information about the kind of work each member does. If a member reads his speeches, the peolpe must know it. If a member invariably cries out "hear, hear" at Government statements, people must know it. If there is a tendency in the majority of the Council to overlook "minor harassments" to the cultivators, people must know it. If the Press misrepresents anything, by all means deal with it. But to bully the Press for telling the naked truth to the people who are entitled to know, is absolutely unjustifiable. Instead of heightening the dignity of the Council, such an attempt will further degrade it. It is by work that dignity can be enhanced. Sir Narayan should know that the loss of dignity he has suffered by giving his casting vote against the separation of judicial and executive functions, a cardinal demand of the Indian National Congress from its very birth, a demand even made in the year Sir Narayan was its President cannot be made up by a thousand threats issued to the most popular paper of Western India.

There is a consideration even for the Council. The members should know that the Council is not still a great attracting force. Three-fourths of the interest taken in the Council proceedings is due to their being reported in "The Chronicle" which is the paper read by nine-tenths of the educated Indians in this province. To shut out this paper is tantamount to make the Council a Purdanashin lady, is to shut out nine-tenths of educated Indians of the Bombay Presidency, is to go to the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Even the members will be handicapped if the taboo is applied to "The Chronicle." Many of them will find the Anglo-Indian papers unwilling to give full publicity even to their utterances (—on this point refer to the present Ministers).—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past, the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall has been the centre of national activities in Bombay. Meetings are held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Subha, Women Workers' Union, various Labour Unions, District Congress Committee, Students' Unions, Clerks' Union, Parsi Rajkiya Subha and other Associations. The Hall is central, the fee is moderate and the accommodation is fairly good. The Principal, the Vice-Principal and the Cashier are all very courteous, attentive and obliging. There is urgent need of two minor additions:—

(1) As Chairs are not sufficient, Khadi pieces may be provided for spreading on the floor.

(2) And electric lights may be fixed up on the outer side of the southern wall to light the compound for open-air meetings.

The cost of these additions will be very small; but they will save the respective associations from expense and inconvenience of arranging for more chairs and lights. The Trustees of this Institution deserve the best thanks of the public for keeping this Hall open for public use at a time when other halls or meeting places are not easily available.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

TO RAISE EXCISE DUTY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi:—

I have the honour to submit my Committee's views on the Budget presented in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. the Finance Member on the 1st instant.

The Budget is one which cannot be considered with equanimity in view of the appallingly high taxation that it necessitates, if approved by the Assembly. The country is gravely perturbed in view of the fact that this Budget follows the previous one wherein an increase of taxation to the extent of some 18 crores was sanctioned by the Assembly. The net result of the working of the first two years of the Reformed Councils, would be an increase of almost Rs. 50 crores of annual taxation on a population of 33 crores which means fully Re. 1-8 per head per annum. This becomes positively depressing, when it is borne in mind that these increases are sought to be imposed at a time when all the countries that were engaged in a war, specially the victorious Allies, have begun to reduce taxation and expenditure. England herself is strenuously endeavouring to effect large reductions in th's direction, being forced to it by the stress of economic conditions. My Committee submit that in India the same economic conditions have been reached by now and bearing in mind the fact that commercial and industrial depression is severe here, they cannot contemplate but with grave concern, the disastrous effect that such heavy burdens will produce.

During the period of the war, considerable increase in taxation was imposed and out of the apparently affluent sources of the country large sums of £100,000,000, and £45,000,000 were voted as special war contributions to England by India. Immediately the war was over, large loans had to be floated to rehabilitate the railways of India and very considerable taxation had to be imposed to keep the administration going. The deficit that the Budget shows is due not to increased expenditure on any works of public utility, but simply to meet the ordinary expenses of the existing administration of the country. My Committee feel that it is absolutely necessary to cry halt to expenditure on such a basis as cannot be made by the existing sources of revenue and to that end my Committee beg most respectfully but emphatically to suggest that very considerable and wholehearted retrenchment should be made in the following directions:—

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Military expenditure should be curtailed in the direction of reducing the strength of the army in India, which at present is on a war footing against a first class European power. The danger of any invasion by an enemy of such a calibre may safely now be laid aside. The danger from Russian Bolshevism, as far as my Committee are aware, is also very remote and generally speaking, the requirements for defence, on the Frontier particularly, after the Afghan Treaty safely warrant a substantial reduction in the Military Budget. The operations in Waziristan and the results of the same, as known to my Committee, necessitate under the present financial conditions an absolute withdrawal. The net saving on these lines should be very considerable and my Committee would welcome figures and a close scrutiny of them by the Assembly.

My Committee understand that about the year 1860 the proportion of the Indian sepoy to the British soldier was 8 to 1. They are informed that the present proportion is 2½ to 1 and in view of the fact that the Indian sepoy costs Rs. 411 per year against Rs. 1,971 for the British soldier per year, the interests of economy necessitate to the reduction of such a costly disproportion in the relative strength of the Indian and British units. My Committee are not unaware of the common-place defence of this disproportion on grounds of the prevailing unrest in India and the necessity, therefore, of maintaining the existing proportion. That the present unrest is to no inconsiderable extent due to economic causes, amongst other causes, would hardly be disputed. In, therefore, keeping up the Military expenditure to the exceedingly heavy figures mentioned in the new Budget the Government are moving in what may well be styled a vicious circle. For a heavy Military Budget necessitates increased taxation which in its turn tends to economic poverty which is one of the root causes of the political unrest. If in spite of this, vested British interests in India which unfortunately cannot command a broader outlook compelled the Secretary of State to keep up the British army to its present strength, would it be wrong in view of the Budget presented to suggest that the Assembly should insist on such alarmist to pay for their imaginary needs of safety.

EXPENDITURE UNDER CIVIL HEADS.

The expenditure on the Civil heads is roughly Rs. 20 crores. My Committee feel that the Imperial Departments of Education (including Local Government and Sanitation) and Agriculture (including Revenue) which subjects are "transferred subjects" in all the Provincial Governments, should now be done away with or at least very materially reduced. My Committee understand that there is sitting a retrenchment Committee of the Assembly at Delhi, but their report the Government may not have, for some time to come. They, however, submit that there is no reason to maintain those Departments any longer in the Government of India and they would suggest therefore immediate and substantial retrenchment in this direction.

Among other methods of meeting this enormous deficit, besides retrenchments suggested, my Committee would, if absolutely necessary, even advise the suspension of the procedure by which all the interest earned in the Paper Currency Reserve and the excess of over £40,000,000 in the Gold Standard Reserve is to be applied in the reduction of the securities created *ad hoc*. The Hon. the Finance Member says that the amount so available in the next financial year will be some Rs. 6 crores and my Committee would recommend diverting this Rs. 6 crores to revenue account. As it is proposed to pay off Rs. 4 crores of outstanding Treasury Bills this year, the largest part of this 6 crores will really be going towards the reduction of floating debt and not towards current expenditure of Government, a direction to which the application of such interest earnings may be held objectionable. With reference to further taxation sought to be imposed my Committee view with alarm the increases in the duty on salt, the charges for postal service especially the increase on post cards and the duty on kerosine, all of which are items which affect the masses.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The proposed increase in the Cotton Excise Duty is an item on which the opinion of my Committee may be misunderstood or misconstrued. The location of this Chamber in Bombay, unfortunately lends some critics an excuse to identify absolutely incorrectly we submit the views of this Chamber with those of the Millowners' Association. Even at the risk of such unwarranted misconstructions in such quarters, my Committee feel it their duty to emphatically protest against the enhancement of the Cotton Excise Duty on the following grounds:—

The increase is a further proof of the Government of India yielding to the selfish clamour of the vested interests of Lancashire. My Committee need only tender in proof the interview in March last year that the Secretary of State for India had with the deputations from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, Accrington, the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers, Manchester, etc. A perusal of these proceedings will remove any doubt that the increase in the Excise Duty, even on the plea for securing more revenue and even though apparently counter-balanced by a corresponding increase in import duty on cotton goods, is but a stop to the vested interests of Lancashire,—a position which the Government of this country must refuse to countenance any longer. To say the least, it is derogatory to the self-respect of our legislature under the Reformed constitution.

My Committee need only point out in this connection one aspect of the situation generally overlooked even by those vested interests, namely, that any attempt to impose a burden on the Indian cotton industry, means facilitating to that extent, inroads of foreign competitors for the exploitation Indian markets.

My Committee beg to quote hereunder from the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) on the 24th March, 1916, during the discussion on the Budget of the Government of India for the year 1916-17 (*vide* page 375 of the Financial Statement on the Budget for 1916-17 published by the Government of India, Finance Department, in 1916):—

"Sir William Meyer has explained the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the proposal made by the Government of India that, in the new taxation proposed in this Budget, the import duty on cotton should be raised, leaving the Excise Duty on cotton at its present rate an assurance being given by His Majesty's Government of the future abolition of the Excise Duty as soon as financial situation would permit of such a course. He has also explained that His Majesty's Government feel that raising of this question at the present time would be unfortunate since it would provoke the revival of old controversies at a moment when it is specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both in England and in India and that it might prejudice the ultimate settlement of larger issues raised by the war. I need hardly say that the Government of India have no desire to create controversy here in England, or anywhere else at the present time, by the discussion of questions affecting Indian interests, but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing on official record their views that the import duties on cotton fabrics should be raised and that the Excise Duty should for the present remain at its actual figure and an assurance given that it would be abolished as soon as financial consideration will permit."

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

India looks upon this as a definite pledge that the Excise Duty could change in one direction and one direction only, namely, its abolition when the financial conditions permit. Any effort, therefore, at raising the Excise Duty even on the excuse of increasing the Revenues would be, my Committee submit, a breach of faith.

A further ground on which my Committee are opposed to the increase in the Excise Duty is, that, with the proposed increase in the import duty on stores and spare part of machinery, the Indian industry will be a good deal worse off than before. The proposed increase of duty on these is bound to increase the burden on the industry to an extent uncompensated for by the increase in the import duty on cotton goods. A note on this as submitted by one of the members of the Chamber is annexed herewith marked "Appendix A."

Regarding the proposed increase of duties on imports of machinery, my Committee feel that any such increase would militate against industrial development of India. The duty on imported machinery has been kept at the low figures of 2½ per cent to avoid any handicap to new industrial ventures. Any increase in this duty would tend to stop the growth of new industrial enterprises in this country and should certainly not be contemplated unless and until an all round protective policy is definitely adopted.

AVERAGE OF EXCHANGE.

My Committee notice that the Hon'ble the Finance Member sees no indications that would justify his assuming an average of exchange of more than one shilling four pence, which is accordingly the figure used

(Continued on next page.)

CRUSHING MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

GROUNDS OF DISAPPROVAL BY MEMBERS.

MALCOLM HAILEY DEFENDS BUDGET.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

Further discussion of the Budget was resumed in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

Sir Frank Carter felt that the financial picture painted by the Finance Member was not shown in proper colours. The speaker showed how the floating debt of India had dangerously increased since the conclusion of the war and urged that it be soon liquidated or at least reduced to manageable proportions. They must find money to make both ends meet either by reducing the expenditure or fresh taxation. He held the seditious revolutionary agitation mainly responsible for the present stagnation in trade and unless effective steps were taken to check it, the next year's budget might be worse than the one they were discussing. He approved enhancement in railway fares. In conclusion he said in view of the Commander-in-Chief's explanation he was satisfied that Army estimates could not be reduced.

Mr. Rughubir Sinha held that waste was consequent on Government's policy which must be changed.

MR. KAMAT SHOCKED BY C.-IN-C.'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kamat admitted that the Commander-in-Chief's speech had disquieted and distressed him more than the Budget itself. While Indian members of the House did not agree that they should fly to attain Swarajya, they certainly would not crawl. He demanded that Government of India, despite the advice of the distinguished soldier like Lord Rawlinson, should direct that it would finance army according to the capacity of the country. If Indian military policy was to be in consonance with the Imperial policy as recommended by the Esher Committee then the Home authorities should share India's military burdens. Otherwise the Government of India must be free and should grant the Army Department only what India could afford. The issue before the House was not only sanctioning of a big deficit this year, but some more deficits in the coming year if military estimates were not reduced.

Mr. Joshi said if Government wanted to avoid a defeat of the Finance Bill, it should cooperate with the House (hear, hear), and should try its best to effect reductions. He strongly objected to the statement of the Commander-in-Chief that several generations must pass before the Army was Indianised, and deprecated the decision that Indianisation would be delayed on account of soldiers' disloyalty in some stray cases.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

Sir Godfrey Fell replying to the criticism of the Army estimates defended the Budget figure. In te course of his speech he said; the suggestion of Mr. Joshi that the Commander-in-Chief or any of the high military authorities was actuated by any spirit of distrust of the splendid Indian Army, His Excellency made no such statement and the charge of Mr. Joshi was monstrous and untrue. What His Excellency said was that there was unrest in India and in that connection he mentioned the attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the troops. It was stated that Government spent seven and three-fourth crores in purchase of stores in England and that it would be better if they bought the stores in this country. That figure was a mistake because their total was only two and a half million pounds mostly made up of mechanical transport and ordnance stores, which could not be procured in this country.

Mr. Samarth had asked how much the Government of India had received on account of Indian troops employed by His Majesty's Government overseas. The suggestion that Sir Claud Jacob was a representative of the Government of India was wholly without foundation. The Committee of the Imperial Defence had no more to do with the War Office than it had to do with the Assembly. That Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister. The question was how to cut down the military budget. The Assembly had heard the considered and definite opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that there could be no reduction in the fighting troops at the present time. There was not one who would question the opinion of so high an authority as Lord Rawlinson the more so in that Lord Rawlinson had shown ample proofs of his desire to effect economy wherever possible, but there was the impression in the House that more economic arrangements should be made in the matter of contracts for large purchases in connection with the Army. Sir Godfrey Fell then explained how various commodities were bought at cheaper rates than those that prevailed in the market and assured the Assembly that in all matters relating to large centralised purchases for the army nothing was done except with the concurrence of the Finance Department. The military budget is based on an army of given size and strength that strength is recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and accepted by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. Every effort is made to keep the cost down to the minimum possible. Even the most perfect administrative arrangements of the world would not reduce the present cost appreciably because their course reflects in great part the high prices prevailing throughout the world. In other words it reflects the depreciated value of money and this factor must not be overlooked. The moment to reduce strength of the army as the Commander-in-Chief said has not arrived.

Mr. A. Parshad Sinha and Mr. T. P. Mr. A. Parshad Sinha and Mr. T. P. Mukerjee also disapproved the budget proposals, the latter declaring that successive deficits in the Provincial and Central Governments showed that extremists were right in condemning the Reforms.

Mr. K. Reddy, Secretary of the Democratic party declared that despite the Finance Member's subtle move by paying an eulogium to their sanity and moderation, he would not be a party to sanctioning the extravegant and gloomy budget. He said finances of the country had been mismanaged in the past for they had been in the charge of financial amateurs of Indian Civil Service and not experts. He quoted the salaries paid to the Ministers in other dominions and other foreign countries to show that Indian administrators were paid more than the councillors in any other country.

FINANCE MEMBERS REPLY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey while replying to the debate made the following speech:—

Government had been accused of general extravagance which had brought about successive deficits to the extent of ninety crores. He repudiated the charge by showing that substantial portion of the ninety crores had been due to extraordinary causes. There was Afghan War which cost them about 23 crores. Then there was Waziristan expedition. Heavy adjustments had to be made on account of the expenditure incurred during the war. The Provinces had drawn from central revenue something between eleven to twelve crores. Military expenditure might be very high but it was not due to increase in combatant troops which had on the other hand been reduced below pre-war standard but to high cost of prices. In the case of civil expenditure even if they reduced salaries it would not substantially benefit deficit. The railway strikes did not show that their subordinate staff was satisfied even with the present scale Proceeding he declared India's credit was good as that of any other country and if she was borrowing at high rate of interest it was because of the rise in rate of interest in the whole world. The real question was how much of the deficit they were going to leave uncovered.

HOW TO MEET THE DEFICIT.

Sir Frank Carter had pointed out their difficulties regarding floating debt these difficulties had been recognised. It would, be most dangerous to finance deficit by issue of paper currency. There was general agreement that somehow or other deficit must be covered but differences arose as to method. One essential way of doing it was by reduction of expenditure. The retrenchment committee would be able to recommend cuts which would benefit Government in the long run but what he was afraid of was that it could not give substantial help to this years deficit. They were asked to make reduction of twenty to thirty crores in military budget and Dr. Gour had asked him for enunciation of Government's policy regarding recommendation of Brussels Conference. The Commander-in-Chief had spoken not in his individual capacity, but as a member of the Government and had given to the house considered opinion and decision of Government with regard to miltary policy arrived at after taking note of all factors of situation with due regard for economy. On behalf his colleagues he wanted to add that it would be quite impossible to meet demand of the house to reduce military expenditure this year by twenty or twentyfive crores. Continuing, he referred to alternative proposals for raising revenue and said he did not think suggestions for issue of premium bonds, increase in contributions of Indian States, and breaking up of permanent settlement were helpful or could be adopted. The removal of gold standard would not also help position of revenues. Revaluation of Paper Currency Reserve as suggested by Sir Vithaldas was a difficult matter and would involve fixing a new standard of exchange. The proposal that they should cease to earmark the interest on security was a matter which would receive their consideration but he could not announce anything immediately on that point. Referring to criticisms on proposals for taxation Sir Malcolm said that it might be a democratic view to oppose the raising of third class passengers fares but it was not the finacial view because fivesixth of the total revenue came from third-class passengers. The net less in the postal department in the current year was ninety lakhs and in the coming year it would be seventy lakhs. It was not therefore right that they should run a commercial department with such a heavy loss.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

As regards suggestions to remove the cotton excise duty Sir Malcolm Hailey said:—"You are well aware that imposition of this duty will fall on consumers but what I was not prepared for was that excessive sympathy for the consumer professed by the advocates from Bombay. I do not remember that when the mills were making very large profits they showed any practical sympathy to the consumer by reducing their rate of profit. This duty has been denounced as the countervailing duty and some members have told us in so many words that they cannot accept it. This is no longer a countervailing duty. I do not admit that this has been done in the interests of Manchester or as a countervailing duty or to the dictation of any interest except our own revenue interest. I will brook neither here nor anywhere the statement that I and my colleagues were influenced by anything except the desire to make our bedget square. How ridiculous that statement is would be seen from the observation of Sir Vithaldas that the real competitor is Japan and not Manchester. Have we got any queer mysterious desire to assist Japan? As regards tax on machinery I have been quoted against myself. I said that we felt all the objections. I feel the objections still. I myself do not like to see a tax on expansion of Industries. I hope a time will come when we can take the taxes on machinery one by one and argue them out on their merits. Then as regards the military expenditure the Commander-in-Chief has replied that reduction in number of combatant strength cannot be made.

IS IT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS?

Now, I ask what is going to be the attitude of this House. I am told that unless we meet their requirements the requirements which they regard unjust in this respect they will not be responsible for the budget proposals and that the Government must take the whole responsibility. Is that the attitude that you should now adopt after all our attempts just as genuine on behalf of Government as on behalf of anybody here to work the reforms scheme? Have we come to the parting of the way? Have now decided that you will take no responsibility for the financial measures that we propose for the coming year? I only want to ask the House to consider one point very seriously. The avenue for constitutional advance for India is that laid down by Parliament. Unless you can show force of arms you cannot get constitutional advance in any other way. We have noticed that many who are staunch supporters of the reformed constitution of India in England have laboured under some misapprehension as to the effects of the reforms. Are you now going by your attitude to reduce that number or swell the ranks of some implacable people who believe that India is not, ever has been and never can be capable of working reformed constitution amounting to responsible government. The path of the Government of India is clear. We, my colleagues and Lord Reading's Government have stood and still stand for progress of reforms along constitutional avenue laid down by Parliament. Are you the members of the Legislative Assembly going to do anything to injure or forward the cause of that constitutional advance (cries of hear, hear).

The House adjourned at quarter to seven till to-morow.

SALT TAX

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Salt Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association was called on the 5th instant for the purpose of making a protest against the increased taxation on salt, when heated and fully ventilated feelings were given vent to against the enhanced duty by the Government and it was resolved unanimously:—

"That the Salt Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association beg to enter their strong protest against the increase in salt duty from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 which will fall heavily on the poor ryots, and diminish the consumption of salt which is essential to their healthy growth, and will tend to reduce the production of salt, thus injuring the interests of the manufacturers also: and they resolve that a memorial be sent to H. E. The Viceroy and to the Financ Minister and the President and Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, praying for the repeal of the enhanced duty which is as unpopular as it is severe. They further beg to point that the Government will not get the estimated revenue as the enhanced duty will tend to lessen the consumption and thus defeat their object.

"That the increased duty by 100 per cent. will in no way increase the revenue in the same ratio, due to the fact that the demand of salt will considerably diminish owing to the enhanced price. This will indirectly lead to the closing of many salt-works in salt-yielding districts, thus ruining the salt manufacturers who have spent lacs of rupees simply on construction works,

"That amongst many reasons this increased taxation will directly tell upon the health of the poor people who will suffer most due to the diminished consumption of salt by them, not to speak of the animals who will not escape from the effects.

"That as manure salt is extensively used, the excessive price will prohibit the cultivators to make its use, thus not only the demand will decrease but the yield of the crop will be much reduced. This must ultimately fell upon the revenue of the Government.

"That the population of India has not for many years appreciably increased but the reduced taxation from Rs. 2-8 in former years to Rs. 1-4 now has greatly increased the demand of salt thus increasing the revenue more than in the previous years. It is therefore a fallacy to suppose that the increased duty will increase the revenue, and the object will be most assuredly frustrated. It was suggested that the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State would not pass the enhanced duty without any challenge.

The meeting came to a close after deciding that the copies of the above resolution be sent to H. E. The Viceroy, the Finance Minister, the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and that a memorial be sent praying for the repeal of the enhanced duty.

(Continued from column 6.)

of the internal trouble as an excuse for huge Military expenditure! He concluded by saying that unless India got full power of the purse there shall be no plausible retrenchment.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha to the Chairman and the speaker which was carried out with acclamations terminated the proceedings.

POWER OF PURSE.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO POSSESS.

MR. BOMANJI ON BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, the well-known Parsi financier, non-cooperator, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Present Budget" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, presiding.

Mr. Bomanji at the outset said that the present Budget touched all pockets whether they were rich or poor. For instance, salt was an article which every one required whether rich or poor for his daily consumption and the enhanced duty on salt affected both the rich and poor. He traced the huge deficit in the budget to the enormous Military expenditure. The deficit that loomed large was the Military expenditure. They all knew that the Government were spending crores of rupees every year on the military. Whenever Government wanted to raise money or tax the country they appointed a Commission. In India they had sufficient experience of Commissions as they had Public Services Commission, the Industrial Commission and the Esher Commission, etc, The Government knew beforehand what the Commission was going to report, in fact, the Commission reported as per order. The Esher Committee reported that India was to maintain Imperial responsibility and they all saw the logical conclusion of that report in the present Budget. A large army was being maintained by the Government at Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Egypt and Persia for Imperial purposes. In fact England ought to pay for the maintenance of this large army which responsibility was shifted on to India. Even in Persia they were maintaining an army for the protection of oil industry there. As to how far prosperous that industry was could be seen from the fact that the last dividend of this oil industry was five millions sterling, but no share was given to India from this princely profit for her men and material in safe-guarding this industry. Many Indian soldiers had lost their lives in Persia for guarding that land and India got nothing in return.

CLEVER MANIPULATIONS.

Continuing Mr. Bomanji said during the last war they were all assured by the Government that India was an exceptionally prosperous country and that they were not going to impose extra taxes. Government knew at the time, viz.:—in 1917, that there was a huge deficit, which went on all along, and the present budget was the result of a clever manipulation of accounts. The huge deficit of the present budget was the outcome of the losses of the last 4 to 5 years. India was maintaining an army to-day on war footing wheras England had reduced her troops during the last few days to 35,000 and put the extra expenditure on India. For the maintenance of a huge army in India they first brought forward the bogey of European army which had now disappeared, then they brought forward the frontier trouble, but that too had now disappeared then he (speaker) failed to see why there should be enormous army expenditure in India especially when England was curtailing her army and navy.

Coming to the Custom duty the speaker reminded the audience that on the 15th of February last there was a Reuter's cable that Manchester expected enhanced duty on custom in proportion to the excise duty that is if the Government of India raised import duty from 11 to 20 per cent. the excise duty also should be raised simultaneously. He quoted an instance of a local mill which used to make profits of 12 lakhs a year in normal time. Now the same mill will have to pay something like six lakhs of rupees to the Government as taxes, which in other words meant that dividend to the shareholders will vanish. The anomaly of excise duty was that whereas the Indian mills had to pay on production and stores, the English manufacturers had to pay on export only. Besides the enhancement of excise duty Government had increased income tax for the rich from 12 to 18 pies and super tax from 4 to 6 annas. In India the earning capacity per head was Rs. 20 per annum. India was the poorest country in the world. She had no strength to bear further burden of taxes so Government had selected the wealthier class for taxation.

When excise duty was imposed India was plainly told that duty on cotton fabric would be raised and excise duty would be abolished as soon as circumstances permitted. This was a definite assurance amounting to promise which Government had once again broken.

The speaker then referred to the Reverse Councils and jugglery in accounts and said that according to the law of paper currency there should be a corresponding metallic backing. Against 172 crores sterling of paper currency the metallic backing was only 75 crores and gold reserve 36 crores sterling. This paper currency reserve Government had transferred to gold reserve which they had no right to do. This reserve of mone ywas transferred from India to England and advanced on two or three per cent. interest to the merchants there. The speaker then referred to his letters in the "Times of India" and "the Bombay Chronicle" dated 15-4-1920 in which he protested against the financial policy of the Government of India and said that the whole policy was ruinous to Indian interests and that it was time that the Moderates who were co-operating with the Government opened their eyes to the true state of things.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman in concluding humorously stated that when India protested at first against the increase of Military expenditure they were referred to the Russian bugbear. When Russia vanished they pointed to Afghanistan, and when there was no danger from that quarter too, they were reminded

(Continued in column 5.)

C. P. COUNCIL.

RECRUITMENT FOR IMPERIAL SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 7.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council was engaged yesterday and to-day in discussing the non-official resolutions.

A resolution to amend section 13 clause (sic) of the Legal Practitioners' Act was discussed yesterday, the ground of the mover being that the Judicial Commissioner circularised districts to ascertain names and numbers of pleaders connected with the Non-Co-operation. After a hot discussion in which Mahajani, M.A., Mr. Dravid and Sir Bepin Bose took part, the Hon Mr. Joshi, on behalf of Government, refused to accept it on the ground that no case was made out and that the dignity of the High Court must not be impaired. The resolution was lost by 27 votes to 17.

An important resolution was moved by Mr. M. M. Pande that recruitment in the British Isles for Imperial Services be entirely stopped.

Mr. Jaiswal moved an amendment which toned it down to a recommendation that such recruitment should be stopped as far as possible. All speakers, including two officials, supported the motion.

Mr. Turner, Commissioner for Berar, in supporting the resolution, stated that though Imperial Services have worked the Reforms wholeheartedly their efforts were met with contumely.

Mr. Dravid deprecated the introduction of racial issues in the discussion, and said there was no racial question involved in the matter. He supported the resolution on the grounds of economy, and said he wanted the recruitment of Indians on the lower scales of salary in the future.

The amended resolution was carried by 53 to 1, most of the officials voting in favour, the solitary dissentient being the representative of the depressed classes

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 7.

The general debate on the Madras Budget, which commenced yesterday, was resumed to-day. Some fifteen members spoke yesterday criticising the various features of the Budget, and quite an equal number spoke to-day also. Very few questions were put to-day, one of which elicited the information that the total number of Moplah prisoners in Bellary Camp from October last till the 16th February last came to 4,567. Present arrangement for their clothing, dieting and lodging etc. were satisfactory and additional improvements were being made in view of the approaching hot weather. Non of the prisoners had complained of bad treatment at the hands of the Camp staff.

U. P. COUNCIL.

BUDGET DISCUSSION

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

In the U. P. Council, the Budget was discussed. Fears were expressed at the prospect of further taxation in the increase of the Court Fees, and suggestions were made to curtail expenditure in the Public Works, Police, and other departments. The non-official members urged for retrenchment in Government departments.

NO COMPULSION.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

In persuance of the resolution, carried in the U. P. Legislative Council, the local Government had decided that in aided educational instititions a student should not be compelled to attend any religious instruction, or the observance as a condition of his admission into or continuance in an institution, if he, (or his parents in the case of a minor) objects to it. Religious instructions or observance should be given or practised before or at the end of the meeting of any institution. These rules will come in force in October next.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 7.

At the Bihar and Orissa Council meeting on Tuesday an animated discussion arose on a motion of Babu Nirshu Narayan Sinha to reduce the votable provision of Rs. 3,34,081 for the High Court charges of corruption, nepotism, and exclusion of Beharis and Oriyas from either gazetted or ministerial service in the High Court.

Mr. Hammond protested against the introduction of personalities but the President ruled that on a motion to reduce the amount by a nominal sum full latitudes must be allowed for criticism. In his reply Mr. Hammond pointed out that under the letters patent administration of High Court rested entirely with Hon. Judges. He after pointing out the undesirability of questioning the integrity of High Court Judges said that the debate as reported would be sent to the Registrar for such action as might be deemed proper but that it would be open to the Hon'ble Judges to disregard it entirely. The resolution was carried.

Budget demand under Jails and Convict Settlement was discussed and passed. Government was urged to improve jail food and to abolish shipping in jails as barbarous. Attention was also drawn to the rules of jail discipline according to which negligence to the statute by the jail authorities was met with severe punishment.

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

(Continued from previous page.)

for Budget purposes. They notice, however, that the accounts are still maintained on a two shillings basis. My Committee see no sound reason for continuing to do so except that this is the rate that Government tried to lay down by Law. My Committee think it would be equally easy to base both sides of the accounts entirely on one shilling four pence. The present practice is objectionable on the ground that it keeps back from the public the fact that under certain heads Government are really spending many crores of rupees more than the figures in the Budget indicate. For example, if in a certain Department the Government estimates expenditure to be £10,000,000 on the present system of the Budget, that Department would be debited with Rs. 10 crores on a two shillings basis and Rs. 5 crores would be shown as loss in exchange whereas in fact Rs. 15 crores would be actually spent by the Department. To avoid any such misunderstanding my Committee would suggest that each Department must individually be credited or debited with the profit or loss in exchange incurred by it and there should be no debt made collectively under the head of loss by exchange.

My Committee notice that further sums of money are proposed to be raised by loans for new Delhi. As expenditure of this kind must necessarily be unremunerative, my Committee feel that the Government of India must postpone raising loans for any new unremunerative work till their finances are on a better footing. Beyond the absolutely necessary completion of work which may already be in hand no more money should be spent on new Delhi, till taxation can be materially reduced.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

Income-tax and Super-tax are often though incorrectly—regarded as taxes to which there can be no objection since their incidence falls on such classes as can well afford to pay them. It is not realised, my Committee feel, that these taxes are taxes on capital and that any increase in them would adversely affect the sinews of industry Capital in this country is still shy and reluctant to enter into commercial and industrial enterprise. Further increase in Super-tax are bound to hamper the growth of Indian industries and commerce. My Committee have no doubt the Government of India can have no such intention but they desire to point out the effect of the further increases in these taxes. My Committee would like to point out in this connection the serious and persistent agitation in England against the Excess Profits Duty on similar grounds.

In conclusion, in view of what has been said above my Committee would urge, drastic economy and retrenchment in all directions, especially in the Military Budget. To meet any deficit which there may still remain my Committee would recommend to the Government of India the imposition of such of the proposed taxes only, as would neither affect the masses of the country directly, nor hamper materially the development of India's industries.

I beg to forward herewith a copy of a note expressing Mr. B. F. Madon's views on the proposal in paragraph 36 of the Hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech, which views are generally endorsed by my Committee.

APPENDIX—A.

By raising the import duty on foreign piece-goods from 11 to 15 per cent there is a corresponding rise in the excise duty on all Indian made clothes from 3½ to 7½ per cent so that for mere layman it would look as though the Indian Mill owner has been saddled only with this 4 per cent. duty on his products. The Indian Mill owner from this year will have, in addition to the 4 per cent increase in the excise duty, to pay an extra 4 per cent on all stores, accessories, sizing materials, etc., and an additional 7½ per cent on all machinery and accessories imported, to say nothing of the increase of 2 pies more in the Income-Tax. No account has been taken in this of any other increase on dyeing charges. Therefore, taking the production of a large Mill in Bombay at last year's figure the present duty will work out at 9-8 per cent on all manufactured cloth as against 4-5 per cent which was the case before the budget was introduced. The value of cloth was Rs. 1,41,00,000.

	Rs.
Last year the duty on stores at 11 per cent paid by this Mill was	88,000
Excise duty at 3½ per cent ...	4,96,000
Duty paid on machinery and machinery parts ...	50,212
Total ...	6,34,212

Whereas this year the same will be required to pay on the same valuation of cloth the following amounts.

	Rs.
Duty on stores at 15 per cent ...	1,20,000
Excise Duty at 7½ per cent ...	10,63,000
Duty on machinery and machinery parts	2,00,848
Total ...	13,83,848

In this statement nothing has been taken in account with regard to the proposed increase in goods traffic tax oil and other small accessories which are essential for efficient running of a Mill. These again will be a charge on the Mill.

To work the taxes to a percentage basis the import duty from 11 to 15 per cent works out at a little over 36 per cent whereas the Excise duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent works out at over 114 per cent. To take only a small item and a very important item too in the case of Cotton Mills is the quantity of iron hoops generally used in the bailing of both cotton and cloth. At an average a large Mill of the description mentioned above presses something like 50,000 bales of cloth and over 40,000 bales of cotton and in the bailing process a large quantity of hoops is required. Raising a duty from 2½ to 10 per cent that is exactly 300 per cent duty on this will be additional burden on Indian Cotton Mills.

It will thus be seen that the Indian Mills will be hit very hard indeed by an additional taxation of about 5 per cent more than what they were paying last year. Whereas a correspondingly increased duty has not been imposed on foreign piece-goods.

CRITICISM OF BUDGET.

MR. JAMNADAS' SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

In criticising the Budget Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said:—"We have been told that we may discuss the military expenditure, but the Law Officer of the Crown has expressed opinion that we are not entitled to vote upon military expenditure. If I had not known intimately the views of the Finance Member, I should have been inclined to believe that probably he wanted to cooperate with the Non-Cooperators in making the reforms a complete failure. For, Sir, last year, in the first year of the reforms, we were asked to vote additional taxation of 18 crores. This year we are asked to face a taxation of nearly 30 crores. What a good beginning we have made? In the first two years of reforms this poor country is asked to bear additional burden of a huge taxation of nearly fifty crores. Can there be a surer way, of making the reforms a failure? At a moment when the whole country is faced with a grave situation created by the activities of Non-Cooperators I fail to understand what prompts Government to come before the country with proposal of this character; asking it to vote additional taxation of nearly thirty crores. I cannot help feeling that if Government persist in policy of asking the country to face this absolutely unjustifiable and unbearable burden they will be doing everything in their power to defeat aim we have at heart of making reforms success."

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

Referring to salt tax he said:—"I ask him (the Finance Member) whether he realises or not that while incidence of one annas per head seems to him trifling, average men in India whose income per head is insignificant, thus doubling of salt duty will affect considerably. I think I am right in saying that teeming millions of India who consider salt a necessity and I want the Finance Member to remember that most of them are vegetarians and, therefore, for them salt is necessity have all along protested against duty on salt. Again I repeat that increasing salt tax is encouraging to the growth of discontent among the masses who are already being exploited by the Non-Cooperators."

Referring to Customs duty he said:—"I admit there is a good deal of force in the argument of the Finance Member that when the country is faced with a deficit, customs is the one source to which he may look for additional revenue. But I submit that he has made a great mistake in including his proposals that of asking people to pay excise duty an additional excise duty on cotton goods. I ask him whether when he proposes to levy additional customs duty on cotton goods, he departs or not from the principle that has been laid down by his predecessors. I do not want to go into history of excise duty. The House is aware that the very mention of excise duty revives in our minds old and bitter controversies between Lancashire and India when our interests were always subordinated to Lancashire's. I want to ask whether or not the Finance Member has unconsciously perhaps played into the hands of Lancashire people when he comes out with a proposal to increase excise duty. Throughout last year we have seen that agitation has been going on in England from day to day asking the Secretary of State to lessen the burden of import duty and to raise countervailing excise duty. We are told that we must look on it with equanimity because financial considerations of Government demand that such duty should be levied. Sir, I think that the House will be at one with me when I say that not only this House not only millowners in whose interests certainly I am not standing here, but whole population of India resents strongly the levying of this duty. If in 1922, the second year of the reforms this proposal is persisted in by the Finance Member, the only inference that we can draw from it is that it is not this Assembly which is to guide Government with regard to its future policy, but that our interests are still to be subordinated to those of Lancashire and that we are to be ruled in the interests of and at the dictation of Lancashire. I want to point out, Sir, that along with this duty additional duty of 7½ per cent. of machinery and additional 10 per cent. on stores dyestuffs and sizing materials will increase the burden on Indian industry and the principle that underlies all the proposals of this kind will have effect of penalising the industries in India on growth of which depends our future prosperity."

PRINCE REVIEWS MILITARY PARADE IN FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, March 7.

The Prince of Wales was busy this morning in reviewing the police detachments of the frontier militia and the frontier constabulary. The parade was held in the polo ground before a large number of spectators. The three detachments paraded separately, the Prince taking the salute. Afterwards inspecting each detachments, His Royal Highness presented some King's police medals before the parade was over. The Prince next motored to Jamrud Road to review the troops of the Peshawar District. This was the biggest concentration that His Royal Highness saw in India and the scene was very imposing. The Prince took the salute as the troops marched past. On the conclusion of the parade, the Prince called for three cheers for His Majesty and Colonel Luard called for three cheers for the Prince. His Royal Highness also inspected the wounded and disabled pensioners who were unable to take part in the parade. He later on inspected the main body of pensioners who marched in front of him.

Commencing Saturday, 11th March

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THE STAR CINEMA

TRAM TERMINUS GRANT ROAD.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS PASSING AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bombay Government Gazette of the 7th March publishes the following:—

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, is, in accordance with Standing Order VIII, 7 (4) of the Bombay Legislative Council, published for general information:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1922, (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) have the honour to report as follows.

We have carefully considered the provisions of the Bill and recommend that it be passed into law as framed. We do not consider it necessary to have this report published in any other language except English.

(Signed) M. H. W. Hayward, Kanji Dwarkadas, Ibrahim S. Haji, Mahomed Salahuddin, H. P. W. Macnaghten, A. N. Surve.

6th March 1922.

INFORMATION BUREAU FOR INDIA IN LONDON.

The suggestion that India should have its permanent Showroom and Information Bureau in London, on similar lines to those of the Dominions, appears to be making a headway. The proposal was first made by Mr. W. T. Day, of the Publicity Club of London, who is touring India. He has now arrived in Bombay and in an interview, said that industralists throughout the country were keen that India should be represented at Home in this manner. Such products as were exhibited in the Commercial Museum at Calcutta, the Arts and Crafts Emporium at Lucknow, the Amer Singh Technical Institute in Kashmir and the Victoria Institute, Madras, would cause widespread interest at Home and do much to create greater confidence in the future of the country.

Mr. Day expressed the opinion that the minds of the people in India and at Home were soaked politically, and considered that little attempt had been made officially to divert public thought to other channels. He added:—A sight of the huge building developments, power schemes and local manufacturing enterprises shows that there is plenty of commercial confidence, in spite of the present uncertain political situation, which must be met with the right type of Publicity methods directed to desirable ends.

On a special invitation, Mr. Day's tour has been extended and he does not expect to leave India until May. (A. P.)

JT. EDITOR OF "BANDE MATARAM."

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' S. I.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The judgment was pronounced, to-day, by Mr. Hakim Din, Special Magistrate in the case against Lala Ram Prasad, Joint Editor of the "Bande Mataram." The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further term of 6 months' imprisonment.

It is understood that Mr. S. R. Hignell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, who has been in indifferent health for some time past, will, under medical advice, proceed to England, on long leave, at the end of the present Delhi session. (A. P.)

ET TU BRUTE

The "Leader" writes:—

"It is a picture of unrelieved gloom that is presented by the financial condition of local, provincial and imperial administrations. Heavy taxes are being levied at a time when the prices of necessities are abnormally high and when the capacity of the people to bear them has become correspondingly less. Public loans of unprecedented and unlimited amounts have been floated in quick succession, adding to the annual interest and sinking fund charges, and another big loan is to be launched in the next financial year. The satgnation in trade has enabled the Government to raise huge sums by issuing Treasury Bills which make its position more precarious. It has been staking its credit heavily to meet its inexhaustible need of money. It has been rapidly going into deep waters. If Indians had been in charge of the financial administration of the country and reduced the finances to such a hopeless condition as the Government of India have done, their unfitness would have been proclaimed from the housetops. But what is one to say of those who have inherited the art of self-government and who are giving proof of it by the desperate straits to which they have reduced the finances of the country? The poor Indian tax-payer is to reap the fruits of their folly and is expected to suffer patiently so that the costly and "efficient" administration may flourish. If his representative in the Council shows restiveness and opposes or obstructs money bills, well, he only show that he is lacking in sense of responsibility and that India will not be fit for self-government for a long time to come. Does the Government think that merely by increasing the taxes it will get the needed money? The people, who are proverbially poor, cannot part with more money than they can afford. Heavy taxation will stand in the way of revival of trade, decrease consumption of the articles on which its incidence falls, increase economic unrest by raising the cost of living and in the end may produce another deficit. The experience of the current year, in which the income is expected to be less by 20 crores than that estimated, ought to convey its lesson. A policy of drastic retrenchment, accompanied with the immediate adoption of measures for the recruitment of the higher services, civil and military, in India, on a scale of salaries based on Indian standard, with overseas allowances for Britishers who may be qualified for recruitment in this country, can go a long way in solving the difficult problem in course of time. It was expected that steps would be taken in the current year to effect retrenchments which could be carried out in the next year's budget, but nothing of the sort was done. It is only recently that it was decided to appoint a committee of retrenchment, and it will necessarily take time to report. We notice that the budgeted estimate for the next year for military expenditure is nearly the same as it is during the current year. The Military Requirements Committee does not seem to have been able to bring about any appreciable reduction in expenditure. The public would like to know what the fruits of its labours have been."

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy wires that the postponed deputation of the All India Cantonments Association will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy at 12 noon on the 23rd March, 1922.—(A. P.)

The Clan line s. s. "Mrquhart" left Liverpool in the afternoon of the 6th inst.

A Communique from Tochi on the 22nd February says that a successful action took place near Saidgi about eleven miles west of Bannu. A column left Dardoni on 27th November last to establish a post of North Waziristan Scouts at Datta Khel. As this has been successfully accomplished, the column returned to Dardoni on the 2nd March (A. P.)

Viscount Grey has been operated upon for duodenal ulcer. He is seriously ill, but stood the operation well.

UNION'S REQUEST.

RAILWAY BOARD'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The Railway Board have replied to the North Western Railway Union's request for the appointment of a Conciliation Board to consider the question of the revision of pay of the North-Western Railway staff. In a letter to the Agent of that railway, the Railway Board state that they are not prepared to agree to refer the question of a further revision of pay to a Conciliation Board. They point out that almost at the very time when the President and the General Secretary of the Union were interviewing the Hon. Member for Railways on the subject, the chief organiser of the Union was taking action of a different kind at Lahore on (February 19) by endeavouring to lead the men off in procession as they came out of the workshops—the action which the Railway Board state can be interpreted only as a deliberate attempt to precipitate a strike in stating their reasons for refusing to refer the question of revision to a Conciliation Board. They observe that in the last two years the pay of all classes of Government servants has been revised at a very great cost to the country, and that particular care has been taken in the case of railway servants. Practically every Government is in financial difficulties with deficits in budgets for the coming year and the Government of India feel that they must set their face against further demands for general increases of pay.

SITUATION NOT MUCH CHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

There is not much change in the East Indian Railway strike position. Agent's communique states that a certain number of the Locomotive staff at Bamangachi, who resumed duty yesterday, again went out on strike to-day owing, it is said, to the entreaties of some outside agitator. An additional forty of the Traffic staff have resumed at Gaya, and the whole of booking and parcels offices staff at Moghalserai have also come back to duty. Yesterday, Asansol despatched 11 down trains and 2 up trains, Dhanbad despatched 6 down trains and 1 up train.

LABOUR'S PROTEST.

AGAINST LEVY OF FRESH TAXES & DUTIES

(Associated Press.)

In a meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. B. B. and C. I., Postmen's and the Port Trust Workers' Unions held, in Bombay under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala, a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the proposed imposition of fresh taxes and duties, even on the articles of the daily necessities of life, such as, salt, sugar, kerosine oil, etc. as the same would entail great hardships on the labourers who are already overtaxed.

RAMLILA CASE.

NINE ACCUSED FINED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The judgment has been delivered in the Mutra Ramlila Political Workers Case. Eleven accused out of 20, including Babu Narayan Prasad Sinha, Editor, the "Anandprachark" and the "Muttra Gazette", Mr. Brij Gopal, Secretary, Seva Samiti, were acquitted.

Nine including Hakim Brij Lal, General Secretary, the District Congress Committee were fined from Rs. 20 to 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

All the nine refused payment of the fines and went to jail.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

In nine cases out of ten, ill-health can be directly traced to imperfect digestion. The daily headache, acidity, flatulence, heartburn, languor, constipation, biliousness, all may have their origin in the faulty action of the organs of digestion. If you suffer in this way, it is evident that your stomach, liver, and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help. Thousands of people have testified that they have banished all such common ailments as these by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

This popular remedy tones, strengthens and stimulates the organs of digestion to healthy activity, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily.

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RELIEF WORK AMONG MOPLAS.

TWO LAKHS IN AGUTE DISTRESS.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

WORK OF JAMIAT DAWAT-O-TABLIGH-I-ISTAM.

The Jamiat Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam was established in 1919 and has been working quietly for the propagation of Islam; and it is really for the first time that its name appears in the columns of a newspaper.

Apart from the propagation work it has always been the first and foremost consideration with the Jamiat and its workers to help Musalmans in distress. So when the Moplah tragedy began the idea of helping the poor and distressed Musalmans suggested itself to the Jamiat but as the Jamiat never accept public subscription nor goes a-begging for its cause, financial considerations proved a check in its way.

In the meantime the All India Central Khilafat Committee at the strong representation of some of its members (among whom Mian Chotani's name stands foremost, took up the question and granted Rs. 10,000 for the Moplah relief work and decided, moreover, that the work be given in charge of the Secretary, Jamiat Dawat-O-Tabligh-i Islam (Poona), i.e., the writer of this article himself and that he might be requested to start the work at once. Accordingly I reached Calicut on the 25th of the last month. The Martial law was then in force and nobody could go into the interior of the place—the distressed area—to see the actual state of affairs. The Martial Law period ended on the 28th and hence we are free, to some extent (I say some extent because a new ordinance has been put in force since that date) to go into the interior and start the relief work.

Meanwhile, what I have been able to pick up from some of the responsible and well-informed men of Calicut is as follows:—

(1) That there are about 20,00,00 people at least that require relief and that they would die of starvation if not provided with food—rice is their only food—immediately.

(2) That this giving of relief should at least continue for the next two months. Two lakhs of people getting rice for two months means an enormous quantity of rice even if we grant relief to an individual at the lowest average rate of a quarter of a pound daily.

(3) Moplahs are generally cultivators. The last harvest has gone and nothing is left with them for the coming one—not a grain of seed. These cultivators ought to be provided with the seed so that they might make preparation for the next harvest. It may be noted here that there are many unfortunate Moplahs who have already lost their rights of tenancy under the Moplah Act, and the same fate awaits many others.

(4) There is a large number of pardanashin ladies, who have not been left clothes even to cover their breast. We have with our own eyes seen such cases coming in woeful plight to Congress and Khilafat Offices with eyes bent down to the ground with shame.

Such women should at least be supplied with clothes sufficient to cover themselves.

(5) Those of your readers who have read Mr. Mahmud's Shamnad's statement in the Legislative Assembly must have formed some vague idea of the misery caused in many villages through the burning and smashing of houses. Few can imagine the horrors of Martial Law who have not been to Martial law areas or have not been victims of horrors of Martial law. The writer has a clever idea of it as he was himself a sufferer in the Punjab Martial Law and saw the havoc caused by the disciplined and trained (of course for that purpose) armies of His Majesty.'

The next rainy season is drawing nearer and nearer and to leave these homeless people without homes any longer would mean leaving them in clutches of death. Imagine hundreds with their young and innocent children sitting in bare plains under the shade of some tree, looking up towards Heaven, sunk in misery, but leaving not a sigh for fear of arrest and also others (an equally great number) concealed in caves of hills with nothing to eat and nothing to wear, praying, as it were, for the speedy arrival of the angel of death to relieve them, their mates and their innocent young ones of the terrible agonies of misfortune.

(6) None can guess the number of children left without parents and even without guardians. It is the relief of such helpless people that has been undertaken by the Jamiat Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam with a poor and humble donation of Rs. 10,000 granted for the purpose by the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. Of course, the workers of the Jamiat would not be getting a single pie from the relief fund (except food and that too in the case of workers other than the Secretary), and the work would cause a monthly expenditure of at least Rs. 300 to the Jamiat; and in its present financial circumstances it cannot bear a greater burden. It is for the public to decide how the workers of a poor body like "The Jamiat" with such poor funds at their command can meet the immense needs of the people.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF WORK.

It would be unjust on the part of the writer to finish this article without the least mention of the Kerala (Malabar) Congress Committee's relief work. This committee has worked for the last five months to relieve the Malabar sufferers, and though the workers—to their credit it might be said—distributed rice without any tinge of racial prejudice, yet owing to the numerous restrictions placed by Martial Law on Moplahs very few Musalmans could come and get relief from Calicut and it was only in the last ten days of the work that the number of Musalmans receiving relief reached three thousands. So, it can be said perhaps without the least exaggeration that out of the sum of one lakh and many thousands not more than five thousands have been spent on Musalmans but the Congress people are not to be blamed for it.

NEW CONGRESS GRANT.

Now that the Martial Law has been withdrawn, the Musalmans have begun to pour forth in hundreds. But, to our great disappointment, we hear that the Congress Working Committee have placed a strict restriction on the new sum of one lakh granted for the relief work, viz., no able-bodied man should receive a pie from the sum without work. That this means the shutting up of doors against the Musalman sufferers is evident for the following reasons:—

(1) That the Musalmans have practically begun to receive relief from the Congress fund only recently.

(2) That under the present undescribable state of affairs it would be the height of unreasonableness to compel the sufferer to receive relief under a system of labour.

(3) That people, especially Moplahs, can not take to Charka owing to the horrors met with during the Martial Law owing to Charka.

Therefore, we most strongly appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and all the lovers of humanity that out of the sum newly granted for relief at least one half should be specified for sheer free distribution. Of course we would be the last to propose any distinction in the process of distribution. Let those who deserve receive. It would, however, facilitate the work if the Musalmans were to distribute among the Musalmans and the Hindus among the Hindus.

In the end we also appeal to our fellow-believers throughout the length and breadth of India, who have not missed occasions for contributing help to the Musalmans of the farthest corners of the globe, that they should not in any way lag behind when an equally critical occasion has arisen for the help of their brethren in their own country and under their own eye.

MOHYEDDIN AHMAD.
Secretary, Jamiat Dawat.
now at Calicut Khilafat Office.

"LOAD OF TAXATION"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, February 24.

The burden of taxation is growing here heavier day by day and is crushing the people under its heavy load. Notwithstanding this, the Government is carring on its extravagant policy, utterly regardless of the sufferings of the poor people. Instead of taking a leaf from foreign Governments in the way of retrenchment and trying to curtail its expenditure, it is running into opposite direction and increasing the numbers and salaries of its officials by hundreds. Is it any wonder then that the load of taxation should be weighing heavily upon the people? Being now faced with a huge deficit of about 10 lakhs of rupees in the current year's Budget as the result of this ruinous policy, it is casting the net once again for additional revenues by recourse to fresh taxation. According to the official Gazette, it has been resolved to levy once again tax on horses which was abolished in 1903. Stamp duties have also been raised by about 70 to 80 per cent. There are also various other proposals before the Government for taxing the people but if all of them are carried into effect, life is sure to become a veritable burden.

The price of cocoanut has gone down considerably since the beginning of war. Before the outbrak of the war cocoanuts commanded a very high price, as they used to be exported in large quantities to Bombay. Whence they were shipped to Austria and Europe, but as this was no longer possible after the commencement of hostilities, its price began to come down, which even to-day shows a downward tendency. The price of cocoanuts is now Rs. 50 per 1000 (against Rs. 100 in 1913).

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Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"
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Expert Opinions.—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.

Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all testes applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes an the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.
—MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Chemical Analyser to Government

Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleanising properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skin and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from decesed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

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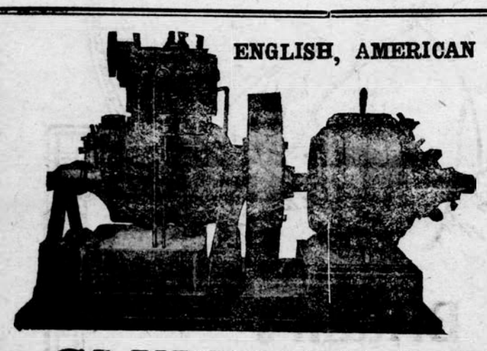

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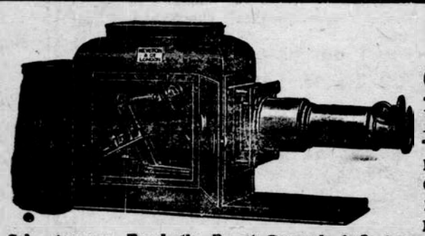

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.